VOLUME XXVI
NUMBER 4

OCTOBER
1917

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

Featuring Rebuilding of Business District of Lake Forest, Illinois

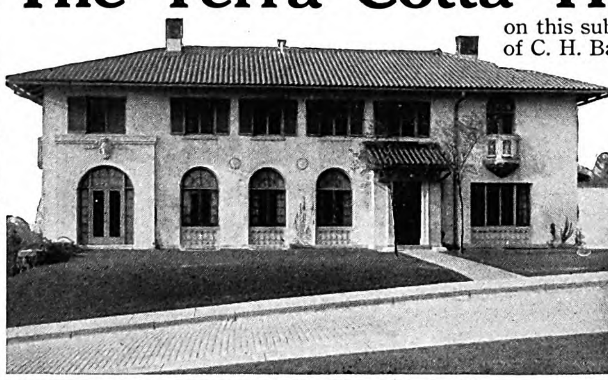
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHICAGO

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We have taken pains to advise those who may read this advertisement to refer all matters pertaining to the roof to their architects

LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY
Monroe Building Chicago, Ill.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
By The Western Architect, Inc.

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Subscriptions in United States, mailed flat, $5.00 a year, strictly in advance. Canada, $6.00. Foreign, $7.00.

The Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers have issued a digest of a recent important government report covering an investigation of stucco construction. The United States Bureau of Standards carried on the investigations described in "Technologic Paper No. 70, U. S. Bureau of Standards." The digest by the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers occupies 12 pages in standard size. It is a valuable treatise on the best stucco construction.

A new company entering the building material supply field in the Northwest, is the Builders' Lime & Cement Company, 653 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The firm comprises Charles E. Hagstrom, his son, Leonard Hagstrom, formerly contractors in Minneapolis; George F. Billman, formerly with the Hydraulic Press Brick Company, and I. J. Sweetser, formerly Northwestern representative of the Cardiff Gypsum Company.

H. E. Hilts, formerly district engineer at San Francisco for the Portland Cement Association, has been elected by the board of directors of that body to succeed the late Mr. J. P. Beck as general manager.

Theodore Starrett, founder of the Thompson-Starrett Company, and a pioneer builder of skyscrapers, is dead at his home in Prospect Plain, New York. He was in his fifty-third year. Mr. Starrett began his career as a boy in the offices of Burnham & Root, Chicago.

David D. Myers, architect, has been appointed assistant professor of architecture at the University of Washington, Seattle. He will continue to practice his profession in that city. A. Warren Gould, architect, is head of the department. Mr. Myers succeeds Harold Sexsmith, who is now a first lieutenant in the University of Washington Ambulance Corps, at present in Allentown, Penn.

An evening class in architecture has been established at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore. It is open to all draftsmen and others desiring to study architectural design and rendering of architectural drawings. It is under the direction of Theodore Wells Dietsch, architect. The problems to be worked out are those of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

At the University of Illinois, Urbana, an enrollment of 91 men for courses in architecture; 107 for courses in architectural engineering; and 22 for courses in ceramic engineering was announced for the first twelve days of the present college year. A total enrollment of 864 was registered in the engineering department.

Under the title, "Let 85% Magnesia Defend Your Steam," the Magnesia Association of America has just issued a brochure on "A study of the cause and prevention of heat losses in the transmission of steam for power or heating purposes." At a time when the conservation of coal is a most pressing subject, this thorough treatise is timely. The man who plans, operates or controls the use of steam for heating or power purposes will find in it material for thought. An appendix contains condensed information on the application of 85% magnesia coverings for all forms of steam service. Inquiries for this book should be addressed to members of the association or to the secretary, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia. Members of the executive committee of the Association are George D. Crabbs, The Philip Carey Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alvin M. Ehret, Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, Valley Forge, Penn.; J. R. Swift, The Franklin Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Penn. R. V. Mattison, Jr., Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Penn.

Princeton University proposes the establishment of an architectural school and has memorialized the trustees to that effect. To arouse interest an intramural competition has been announced by the Princeton Architectural Association for school of fine arts building, the program dating August 1. It is proposed that the school consist of the four departments of Art, Archaeology, Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, and it is proposed at once to provide facilities for the instruction of twenty-five students.

It is estimated that one million houses, at a cost of a billion and a quarter of dollars, to be rented at not more than a few shillings a week, will be an immediate necessity in Great Britain at the close of the war. All such building since the commencement of the war has been prohibited, and this has led to enormous over-crowding. It is urged that for the first four years priority should be given to this construction in building materials and that the erection of "luxury buildings" be suspended.

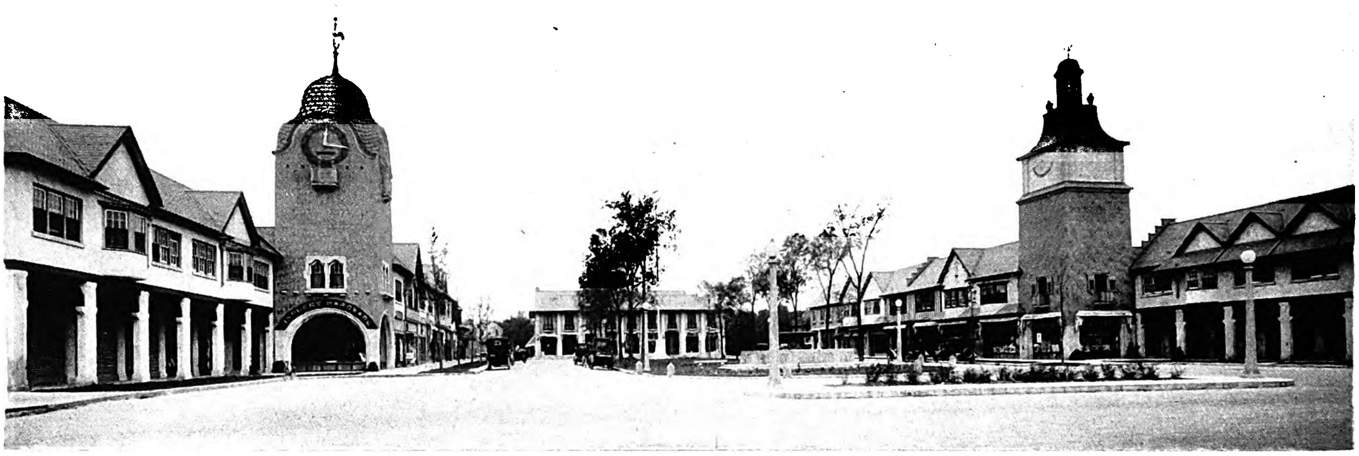
Clifford B. Connelly, dean of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and Sidney F. Heckert, architect, of Pittsburgh, have placed their names before the electors of that city as candidates for election to the Common Council.

A co-partnership for the practice of the profession of architecture at Lynchburg, Va., was formed Sept. 1, by J. T. McLaughlin, formerly of the firm of McLaughlin & Johnson, and W. R. Burnham, formerly of Lewis & Burnham. The firm name will be McLaughlin & Burnham.

Fiske & Meginnis, architects, 533 Bankers Life Building, Lincoln, Neb., have been commissioned by the city to do all of the architectural work pertaining to the board of education of the city of Lincoln.

A. Lacy Worswick, for many years head of the Municipal Bureau of Architecture, in San Francisco, has resigned to enter private practice with a new firm of Headman & Worswick.

VOLUME XXVI **Contents for October, 1917** NUMBER 4



Howard Shaw, Architect — E. Baggott Co., Plumbers

LAKE FOREST CIVIC CENTER

The Largest Civic Improvement in the West

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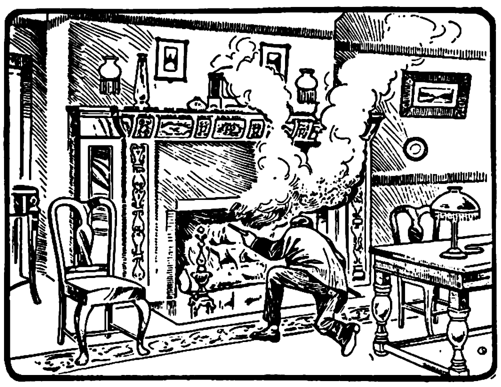
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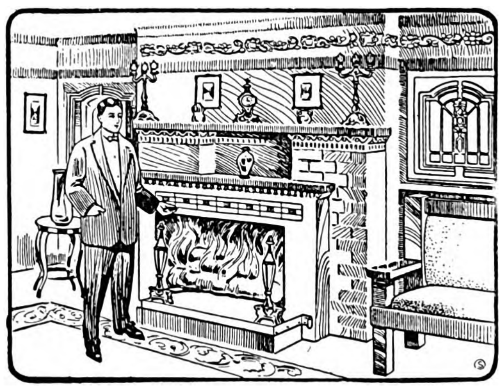


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THE WESTERN
ARCHITECT
A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND
ALLIED ARTS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOLUME 26 OCTOBER, 1917 NUMBER 4

An Architect's Pledge

The president of the Michigan Society of Architects is meeting with a general affirmative response to the following pledge which he is circulating among members of the society:

"I hereby pledge myself to do all in my power in behalf of those architects who have entered the service of the United States, either directly or indirectly, in the present war.

"I further agree to take over the practice of any such architect, if requested, carry his work through for him in his name, accept no personal commission on his work, keep his name in evidence, paying all expenses incurred out of the payments accruing to him, and render a complete and careful accounting to him or his estate when all is finished.

"I further agree to protect his clientele and his reputation as carefully as if it were my own, and to do no work for his clients except in his name, until such time as he may return."

While the pledge serves to bring the matter before the profession in concrete form, its sentiment should be observed by every practitioner both in and out of the Institute.

Government Clears Way for Building Resumption

Building, which has been a ship without a compass or chronometer to guide, or holding ground for anchorage, drifting upon the tide of high prices, has received an impulse through the fixing of steel, coal and coke prices by the Government. This, with a reasonably equitable lumber market, should immediately start a healthy revival in constructions. The Government, in consultation with the steel producers, has fixed prices alike to all purchasers that will stand till January when a readjustment may be made. Primarily this mandate of the Government is a war measure. For this reason producers will be governed in delivery by a priority, controlled by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense. Under its regulations all orders and work are divided into three classes. Class A covers war work per se, such as ships, arms, ammunition, etc. Class B comprises orders and work which, though not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, are essential to the national welfare. Class C involves all orders and work not covered by the other two, and henceforth all orders will be classed as Class C unless covered by the certificates of the Priorities Committee. Upon the latter no certificates will be issued. Orders and work in Class A will take precedence over those in Class B, and both will take precedence over Class C. The prices, fixed and approved by President Wilson, on September 24, carrying an agreement between the steel producers and the Government that no reduction of wages shall be made in the steel industry, become immediately effective. Price of steel bars, the recent price for which was $5.50 per hundred weight, is fixed, Pittsburgh and Chicago, at $2.90, a forty-seven and a half per cent reduction. Iron ore, lower lake ports, $5.05 gross ton. Connellsville coke, a recent price for which was $16 per ton, is fixed at $6. A reduction of seventy per cent is made in steel plates, the recent price of $11 per hundred weight being fixed at $3.25, and a reduction of fifty per cent in steel shapes the price fixed being $3 per hundred weight, with a pig-iron price placed at $33 per gross ton, a reduction of forty-three and one-tenth per cent. It is notable that while the soaring wings of present prices in reinforcing bars for concrete work, and in skeleton steel frames have been severely clipped, that the fixed

price is as great as the average price last year and much greater than that of the year before. The value of the measure to a greater extent lies in the stabilizing of prices, than even in the enormous cost reduction. The architect and the contractor now have only one problem where two grew before. They can now plan and make contracts for steel or concrete buildings at a set figure not liable to fluctuation, the only problem being that of delivery. This is not an unusual question and will not have the same deterrent effect on constructions as the condition of an abnormal price, subject to almost daily fluctuation, which has been paralyzing the building industry at a time when no permanent investment can equal that put into buildings. As we have pointed out in the past, there will be no "cheap" building material, measured by before-the-war standards, for many years to come. The destruction in Europe must first be made good from the material and labor markets of the world, the largest of which is the United States. All the Government can do is to stabilize prices so that contracts can be let with a reasonable certainty and prevent the exploitations of the profiteer. Labor has seized the opportunity to raise to an unprecedented extent the rate of wages, some justly and some unjustly, but all a charge upon manufacture that the consumer must meet. And this is a phase of "profiteering" that no government can regulate. The present situation is all that can now be properly considered. That holds the expectation that the work which has lain on the boards in architects' offices for months may now go ahead, as, with the certainty of a fixed price on the main materials that go to augment building cost and the ability to state to a client approximately what that cost will be, work will be pushed as fast as material supply, the transportation facilities and shortage of labor will permit. It is these latter factors rather than a disposition to boost prices by lumber dealers that have been and still are the dominating factors in the abnormal price of lumber. In giving precedence to war requirements the Government should have the full support of the country. This can in no better way be evidenced than by accepting its effort to stabilize prices and augment production in all lines that enter into war uses, and be willing cheerfully to meet it half way by keeping the prosperity of the country intact through stimulating building construction which is the basis of domestic advancement.

A CALL TO THE SERVICE

By R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, Chairman
Committee on Education
American Institute of Architects

Practically every institution in the country which trains professional men has signed the call to those young men who are under military age, and to those who are unable for other reasons, to serve their country in the Army or Navy, to consider the equally patriotic services in the field of applied science. Here architecture will play an important part, both now and when the war is over. Every architectural school in the country should be filled to its capacity with young men fitting themselves for this service to their country.

Both Members of Minneapolis Firm Volunteer

Both members of the firm of Hewitt and Brown, architects, of Minneapolis have joined the colors, not however as fighting men, but in executive capacities. Mr. Brown for some time has been the Red Cross director of camp supplies at the Deming, New Mexico, training camp. Mr. Hewitt has gone to France in the service of the army Y. M. C. A., where his knowledge of the French language and the French people, gained while a student at the Beaux Arts, will make his assistance a valuable addition to that working force, while his high architectural talents will doubtless be made use of in reconstruction work as well as present constructions for his corps. As this reconstruction of devastated French cities must be immediately commenced upon a gigantic scale and to an appreciable extent by American architects, contractors, material and capital, and the suggestion has been made that individual American cities take upon themselves the work of restoring selected cities, towns and vilages, it is possible that Mr. Hewitt may be called upon to head such a movement on behalf of Minneapolis. This is a serious work that must be taken up in connection with the French government and there should be a convention of all connected with building and the supply of labor and materials and a tentative plan of operation formulated for concerted action.

The annual meeting of the North Dakota Association of Architects was held at Fargo on September 4. George Hancock of Fargo is president, J. C. McFarland of Valley City, secretary.



The Business District of Lake Forest, Illinois, (Western Avenue) as it was six years ago. The New Market Square improvement began by the wrecking of all fronts between the points marked.

The New Market Square at Lake Forest, Illinois

A Practical Illustration of Town Planning

Howard Shaw, Architect

By PETER B. WIGHT

MUCH as has been written and said about town planning and village improvement, there are not many instances in which it has been carried to complete fruition, and probably none other in which the design has been of such artistic character and executed in such a thorough and fire-resisting manner as that of the new Market Square of Lake Forest, Illinois. This is practically a suburb of Chicago, about twenty miles from its northern limits, and situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan. The business part of it is located about half a mile in a direct line west of the lake and on the west side of the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago and North Shore Electric Road. East of the railroad, between it and the lake, was once an almost impenetrable forest reaching, with but a few clearings, about ten miles from north to south. About forty-five years ago this forest became an attractive place—on account of the diversified character of its native trees, its bluff on the lake front, and the picturesque ravines which cut through it carrying the drainage down to the lake; for the country residences of wealthy citizens of Chicago, built in clearings in the forest. It was also the seat of a small university and a boys' academy from early in the time mentioned. It has been laid out with roads, from time to time, none of which are straight, but which make a great number of secluded building sites possible, and easily accessible to those who know the way.

Lake Forest has received its support, its wealth and what little business it has almost solely from Chicago. Yet its business district west of the railroad station, if such it could be called, has always been a disgrace to civilization. Lake Forest is an incorporated city, with a mayor and city council, but they do not seem to have been able to improve its physical and aesthetic condition. That has always rested with the residents who came from Chicago and built first very attractive and commodious frame residences for their own use, and more recently the most sumptuous and costly mansions in the state of Illinois, many of them splendid examples of architecture.

The photograph of the two-story brick and frame shanties, with false fronts and high steps, taken about six years ago, which heads this article, is strikingly like Sun Dance, Wyoming, in the early 80's. The opposite side of the main street, called Western avenue on the map, is occupied by the railway station. The narrow street separating the shops and the railway station was always very congested with automobiles at train time. The lots facing on the main street had a depth of 260 feet to a wide alley. The buildings occupied

the front 60 feet of these lots. The rear 200 feet was occupied by filth and garbage. It is only human nature to let filth and garbage remain when you have room for it.

It occurred to Mr. Arthur Aldis and Mr. Howard Shaw, the architect, that this block with a frontage of about 400 feet and a depth of nearly 300 feet was capable of being changed into a hollow square and that by doing so the congestion could be relieved, dignity and beauty added, and, from the point of view of rents, a good deal more show window frontage created. In the spring of 1912, Mr. Aldis took the matter up with Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. David B. Jones and Mr. D. Mark Cummings. All these gentlemen realized the importance and value of the plan to the town of Lake Forest, in which they live, and agreed to make very considerable subscriptions to an association which should buy up the bulk of the frontage and rebuild. Mr. Howard Shaw also agreed to subscribe and to take all of his usual architect's commission in the form of subscription.

Mr. John Griffith, local real estate agent, with considerable difficulty, then obtained options from eleven different owners. This was no small task. Some of the purchases were made at moderate prices, but the matter naturally leaked out a little and in a few cases rather high prices had to be paid for the land.

About $200,000.00 was raised by subscription that year and the property purchased for about $225,000.00. Messrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, John V. Farwell, D. Mark Cummings, David B. Jones and Arthur T. Aldis were appointed Trustees to hold title. (Date of trust agreement January 13, 1913.) Mr. Cummings has been most active as treasurer.

Just then a money stringency came up and it was very difficult to borrow or to raise further subscriptions to cover the cost of the buildings. The matter lay for a year or two without anything further being done.

Mr. James O. Heyworth, Mr. A. A. Sprague, II., and Mr. D. R. McLennan, with two or three other gentlemen, had been asked to act on an advisory and building committee. They did and gave very great help. These gentlemen and the trustees were able to raise another $100,000.00 and a bond issue was also arranged for, the leading bank in Lake Forest and several banks in Chicago taking this amply-secured issue.

Mr. Shaw worked out many plans for the subdivision and was aided by Mr. Edward H. Bennett, who has had much experience in city planning and who was also a resident of Lake Forest.

The illustration shows the plan, which is a hollow square about 200 feet in width and depth. The property on the other side of the alley back of the square was also purchased and streets cut through to the next street. Thus the hollow square has what might be called a rear exit at each of the back corners.

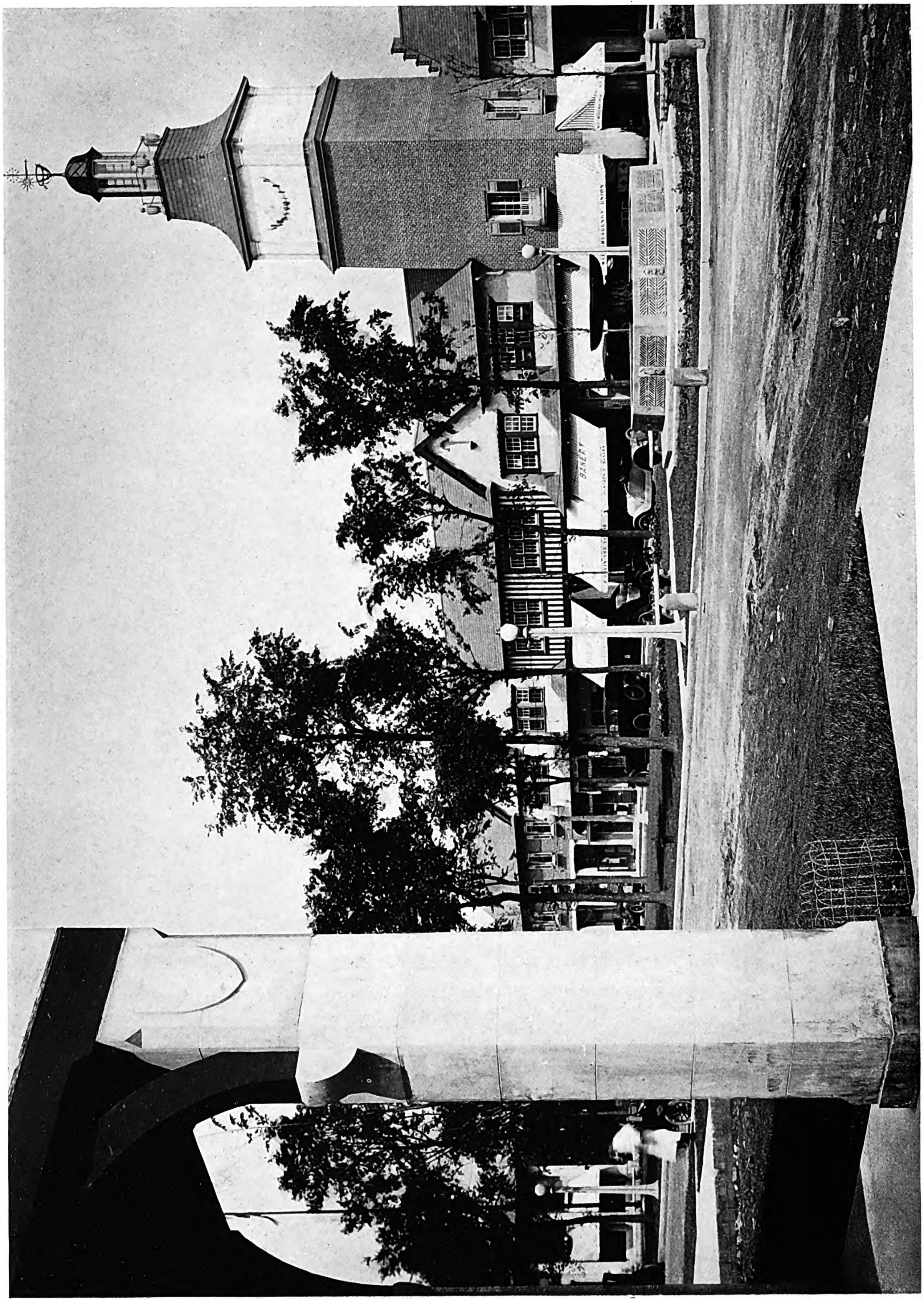
A bank building (Plate 6) was placed at the rear, facing this square, and is occupied by the First National Bank of Lake Forest and by two public service corporations. The second floor is occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association, which is connected by a gallery on the second floor with the Young Men's Club and a gymnasium in another building. The rest of the hollow square is surrounded by buildings. The plan will show the ingenious method in which monotony was broken up and extra corners devised to give especially good show windows for shop tenants.

It was a very difficult operation to erect these buildings while allowing the existing tenants to do business in their own old ones. A great deal of tact, patience and hard work on the part of the building committee and the architect, however, accomplished this in about a year.

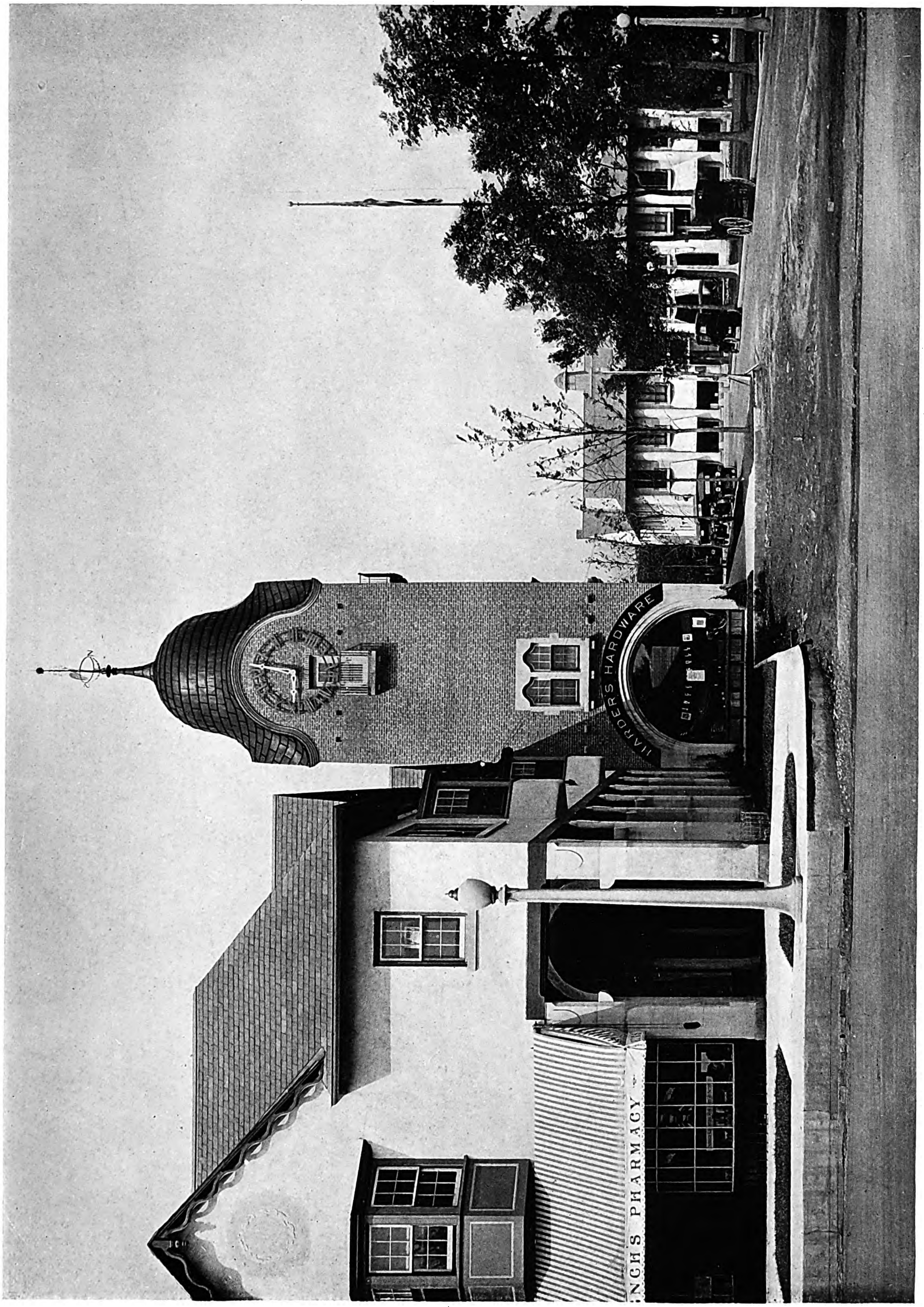
Two rows of large elm trees have been planted in the central park and small elms in the parking bordering the sidewalks, and more planting will undoubtedly be done.

All the stores are now occupied and all are under lease with the exception of three which are being used at a nominal rental by war relief societies. All the apartments but one on the second floor are occupied, as well as a few offices. Probably 85 per cent of the total is now under lease and the buildings were only completed about six months ago.

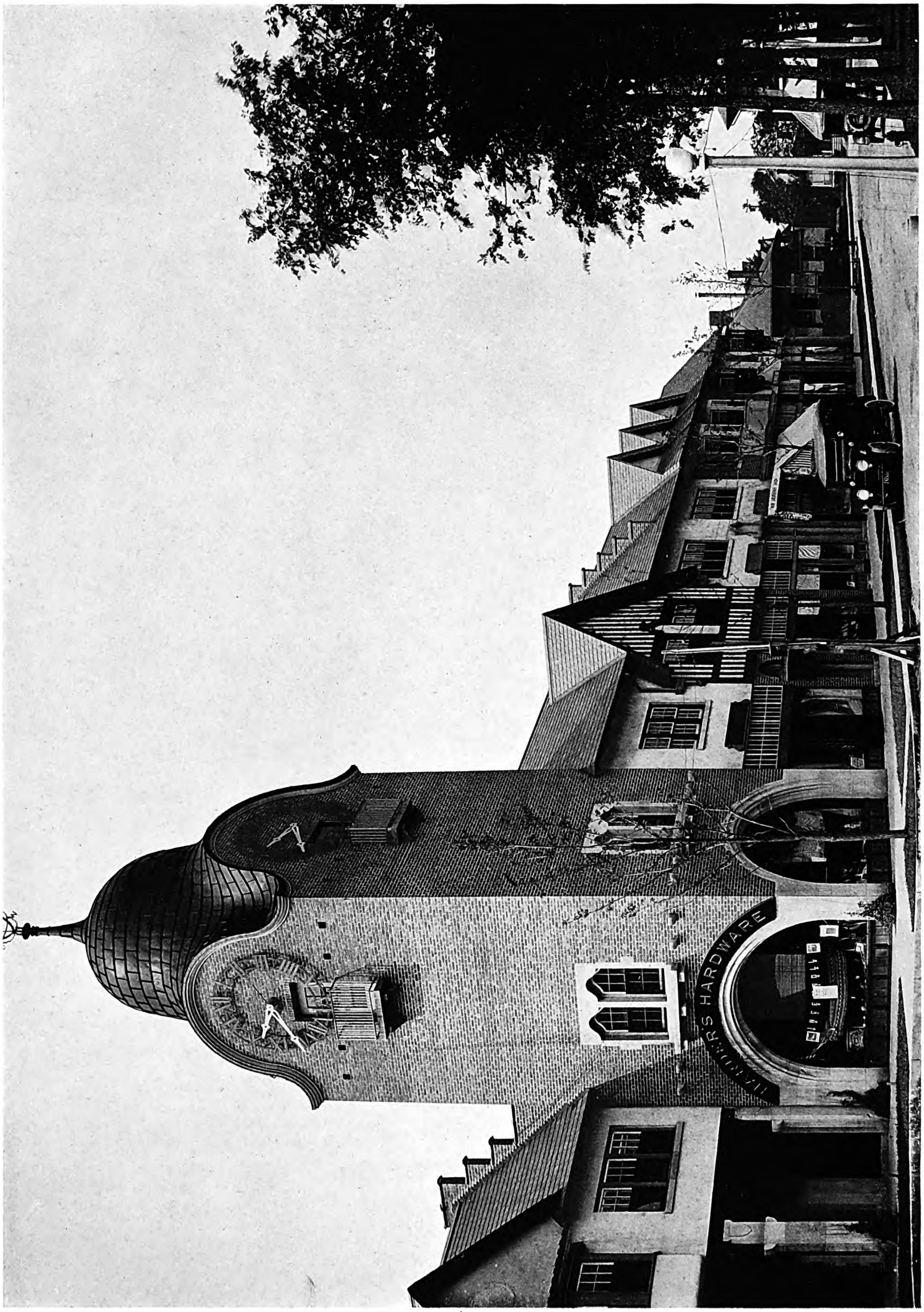
The old tenants, who had done their business in wooden and brick shacks heated by stoves and without modern conveniences, have taken to the additional comforts and conveniences with evident satisfaction. It was a little more difficult to accustom them to the somewhat higher rents which were absolutely necessary. The rents, however, were established on a very low basis, as the primary object was not to make money but to improve the center of the town in which those interested in the plan live. On the present basis it will probably earn 3 per cent or 4 per cent net on the total investment, and this in spite of the fact that some of the lots cost rather more than they were worth and that the buildings were erected upon a fairly high building market.



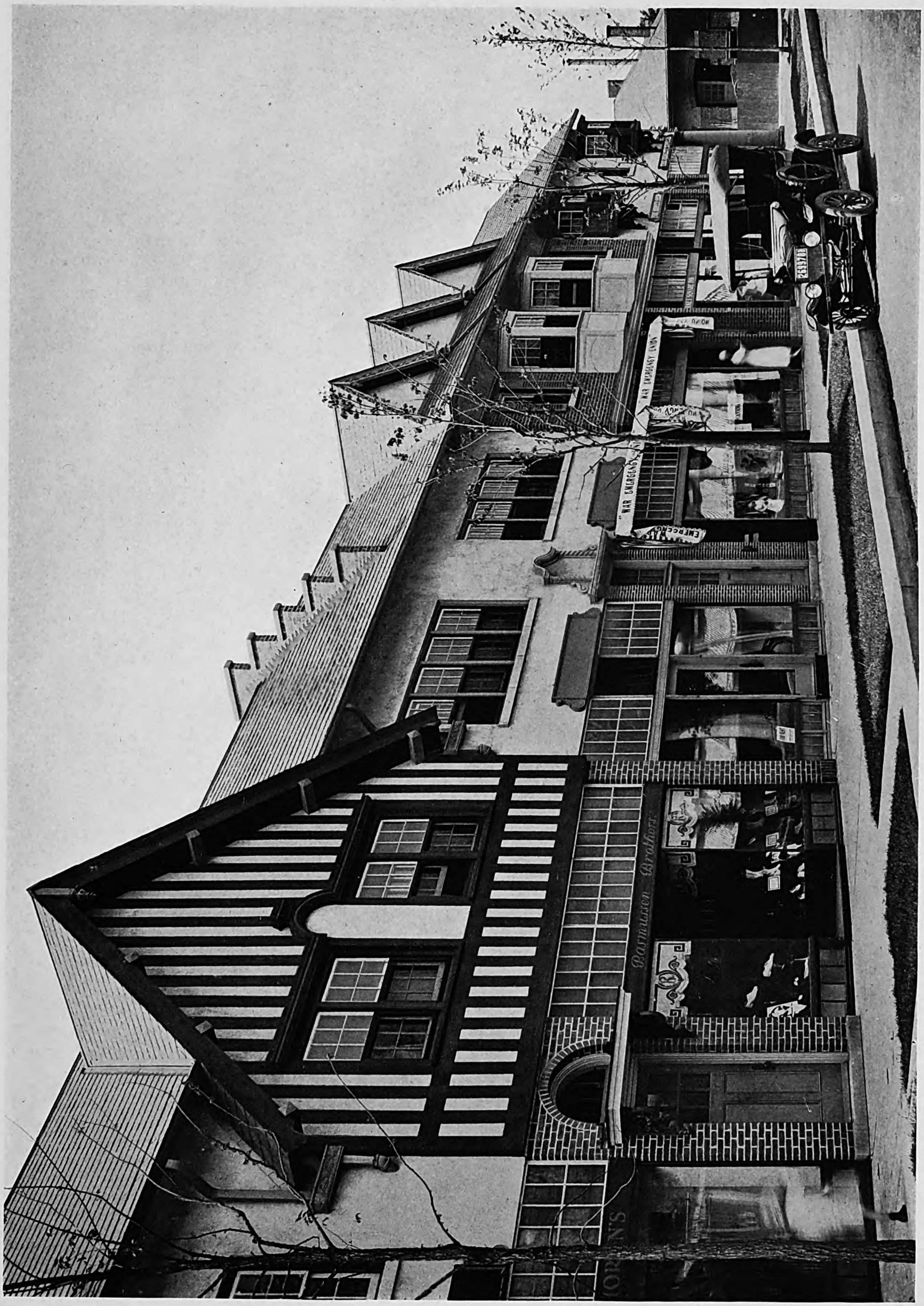
A NEARER VIEW OF THE NEW MARKET SQUARE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. TAKEN FROM THE SAME GENERAL DIRECTION AS PLATE 1
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT



A VIEW OF THE NEW MARKET SQUARE OF LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, TAKEN FROM JUST AROUND THE SOUTHEAST CORNER AND LOOKING WEST, SHOWING THE CLOCK TOWER AT LEFT AND BANK IN DISTANCE :: :: ::
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::



VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF NEW MARKET SQUARE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, AND NEARER VIEW OF CLOCK TOWER :: :: :: ::
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::



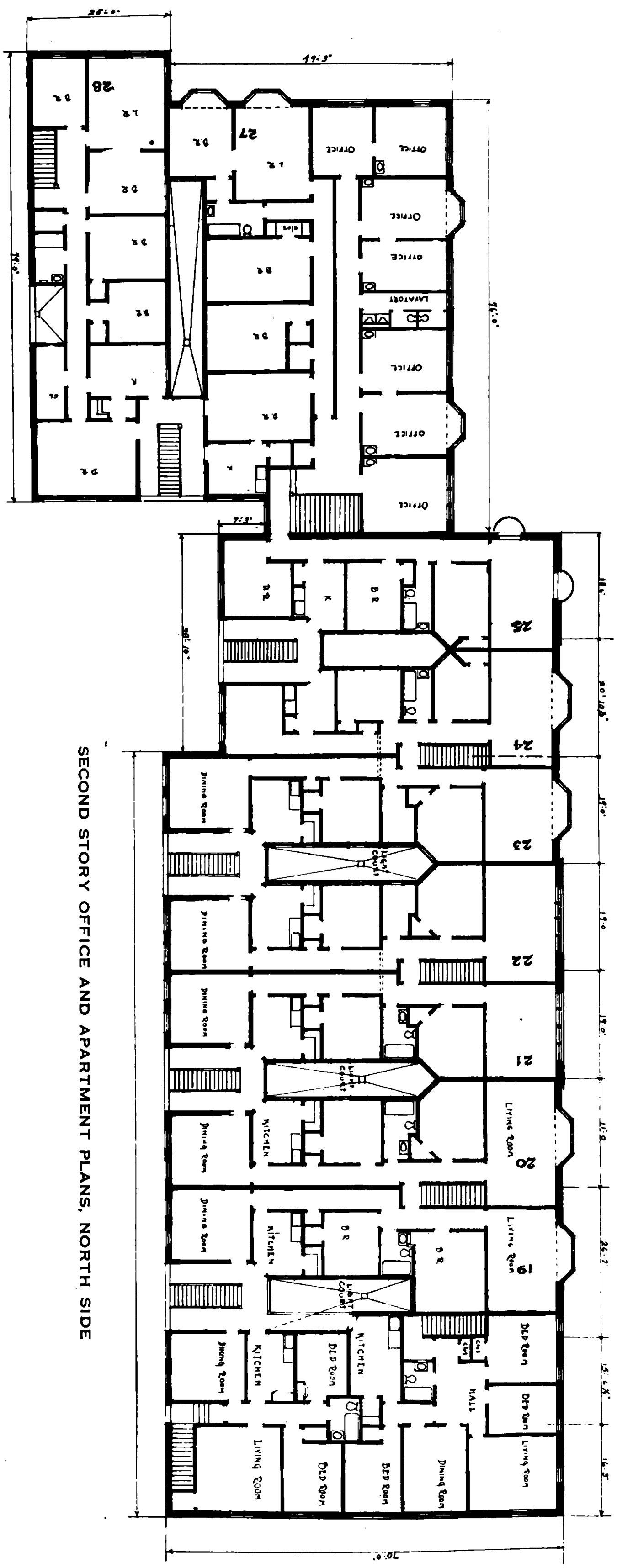
A DETAIL VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF NEW MARKET SQUARE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, SHOWING THE DIVERSIFIED ARCHITECTURE OF THE BUILDINGS :: :: :: :: HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: ::



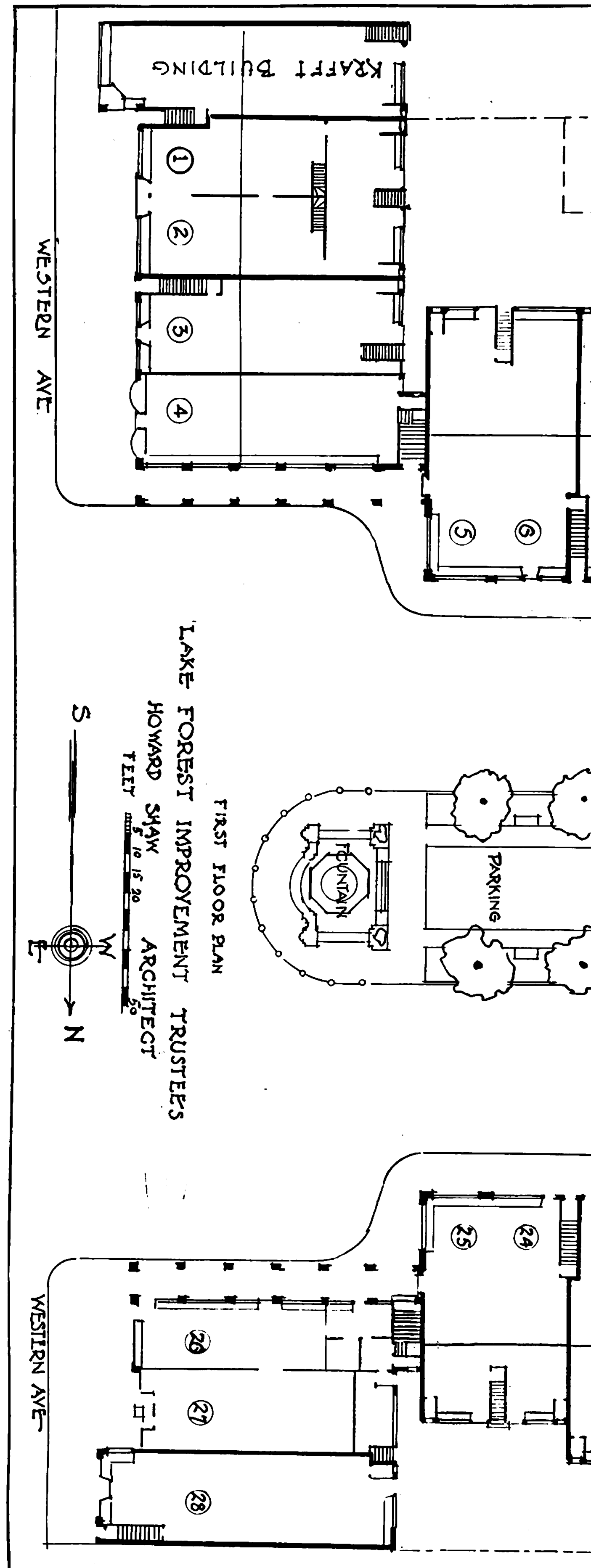
VIEW OF THE BANK BUILDING ON WEST SIDE OF THE NEW MARKET SQUARE
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT



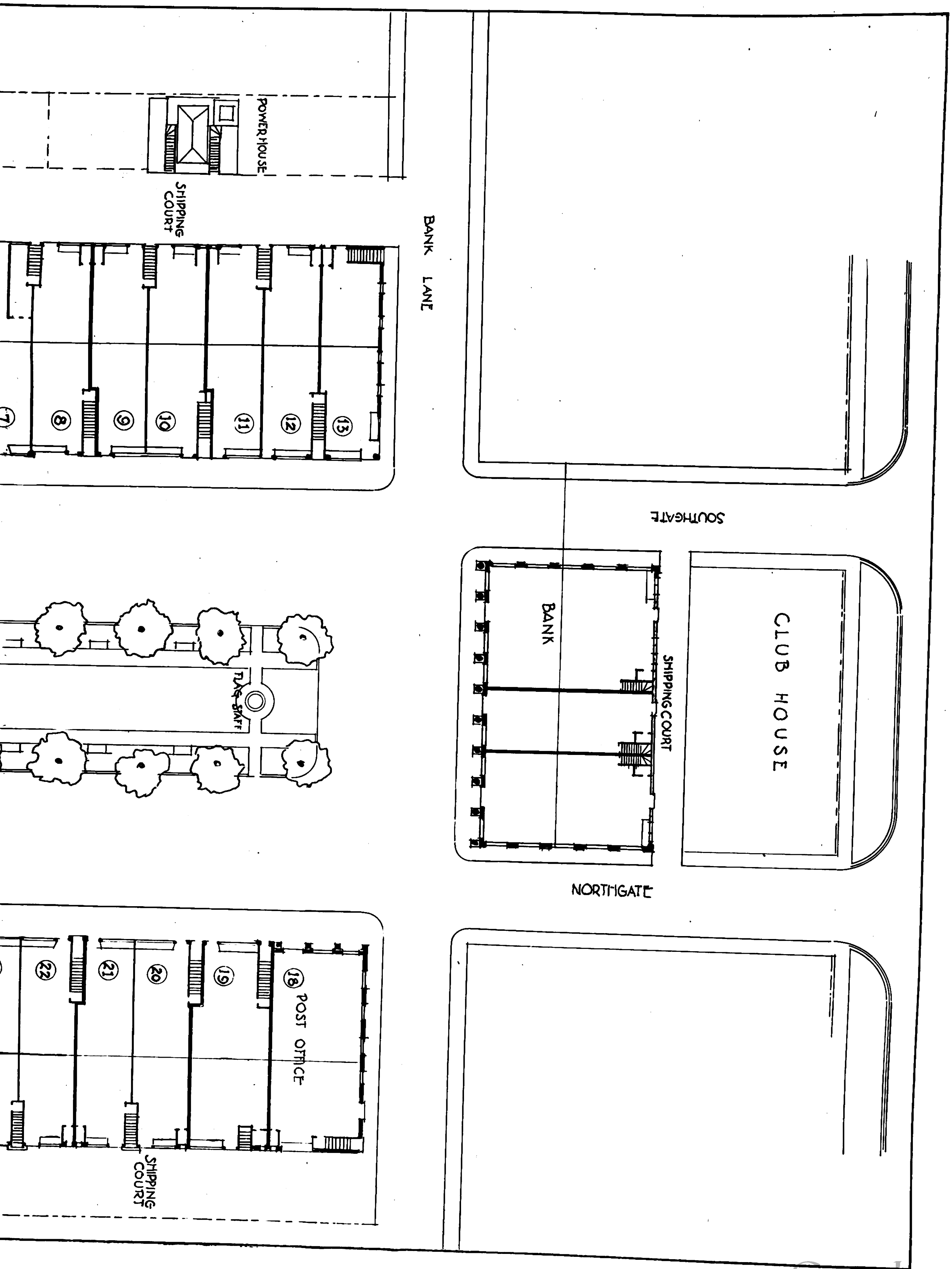
VIEW OF NORTH SIDE OF THE NEW MARKET SQUARE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, LOOKING NORTHWEST FROM THE BANK BUILDING AND SHOWING THE SUN DIAL TOWER :: HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT

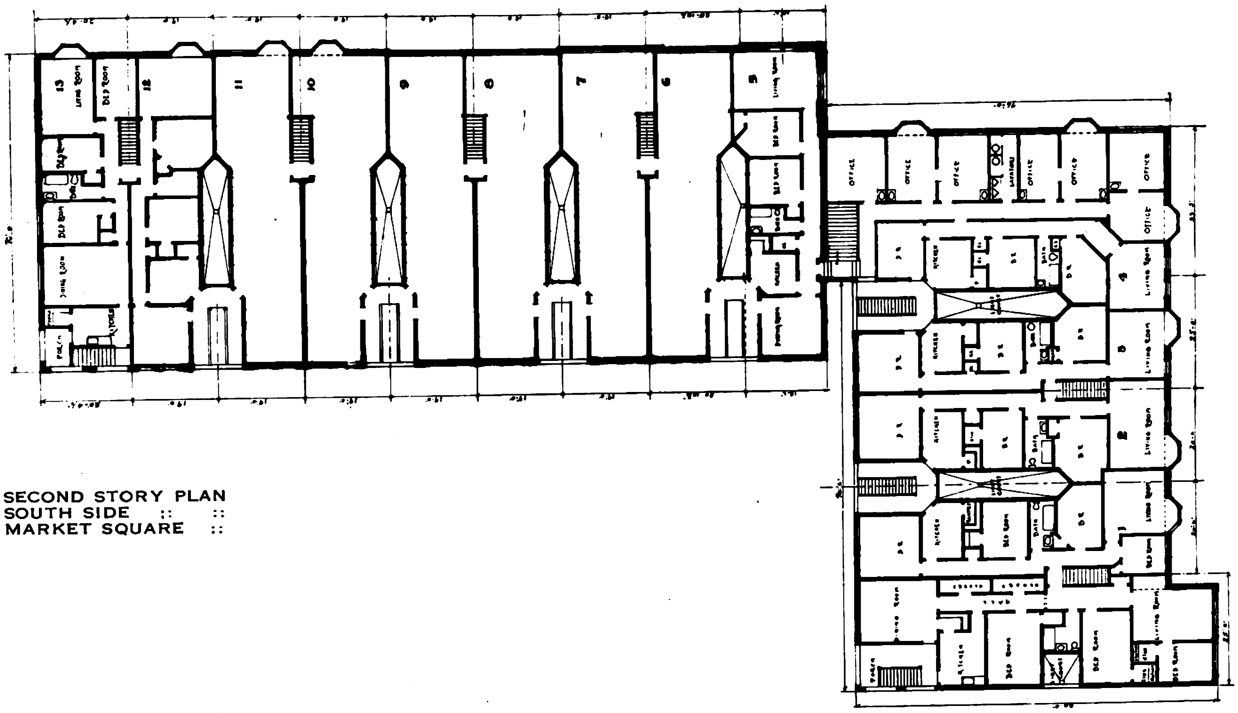


SECOND STORY OFFICE AND APARTMENT PLANS, NORTH SIDE

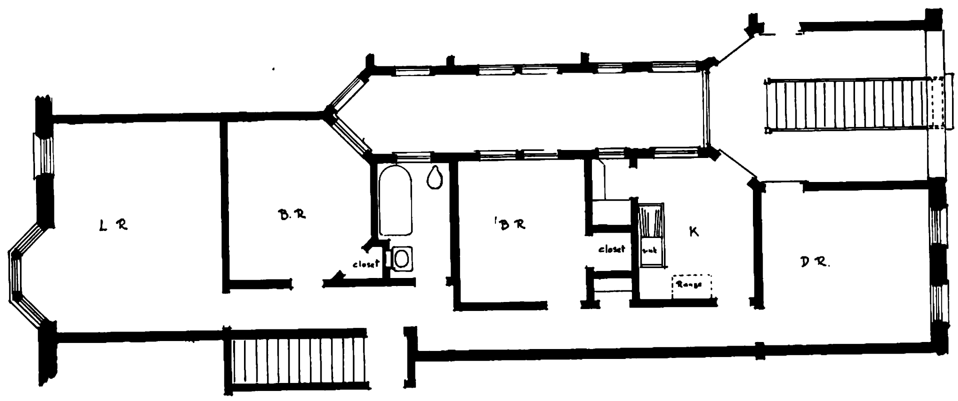


MARKET SQUARE IMPROVEMENT, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: :: :: ::

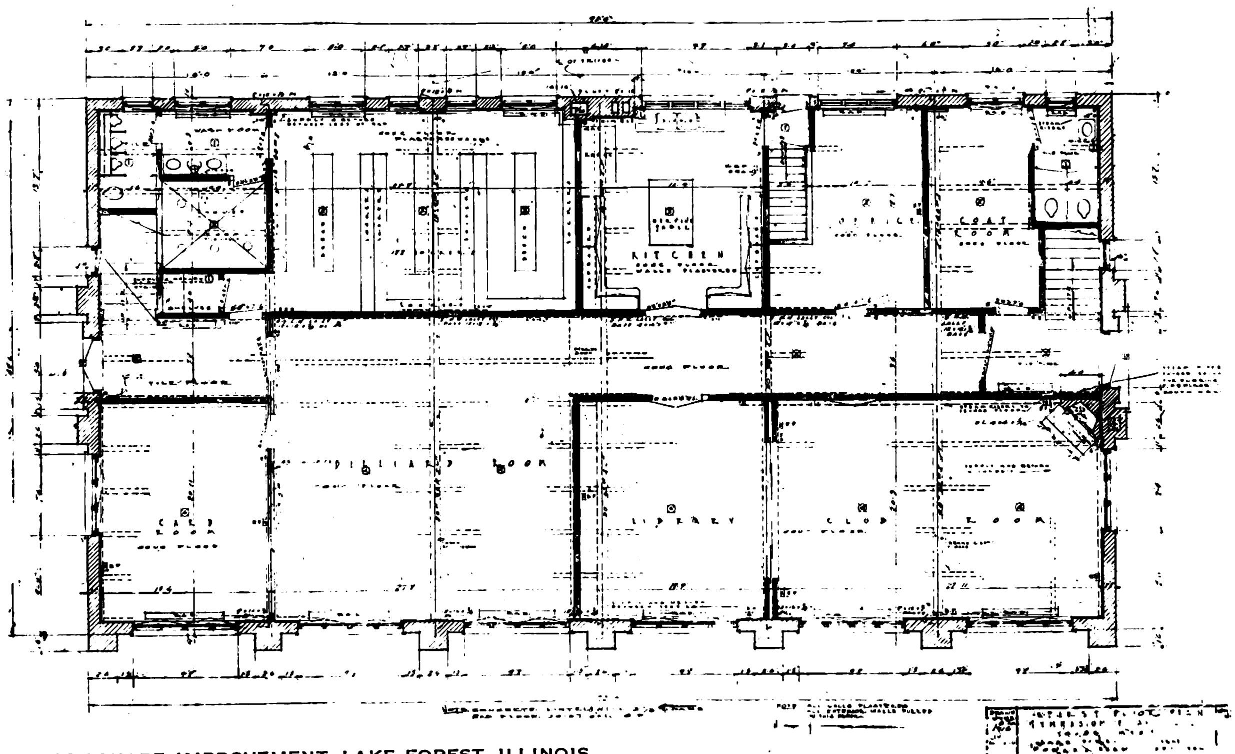

POWER HOUSE
SHIPPING COURT
BANK LANE
7
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12
13
SOUTHGATE
BANK
SHIPPING COURT
CLUB HOUSE
FLAG STAFF
NORTHGATE
22
21
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19
18
POST OFFICE
SHIPPING COURT



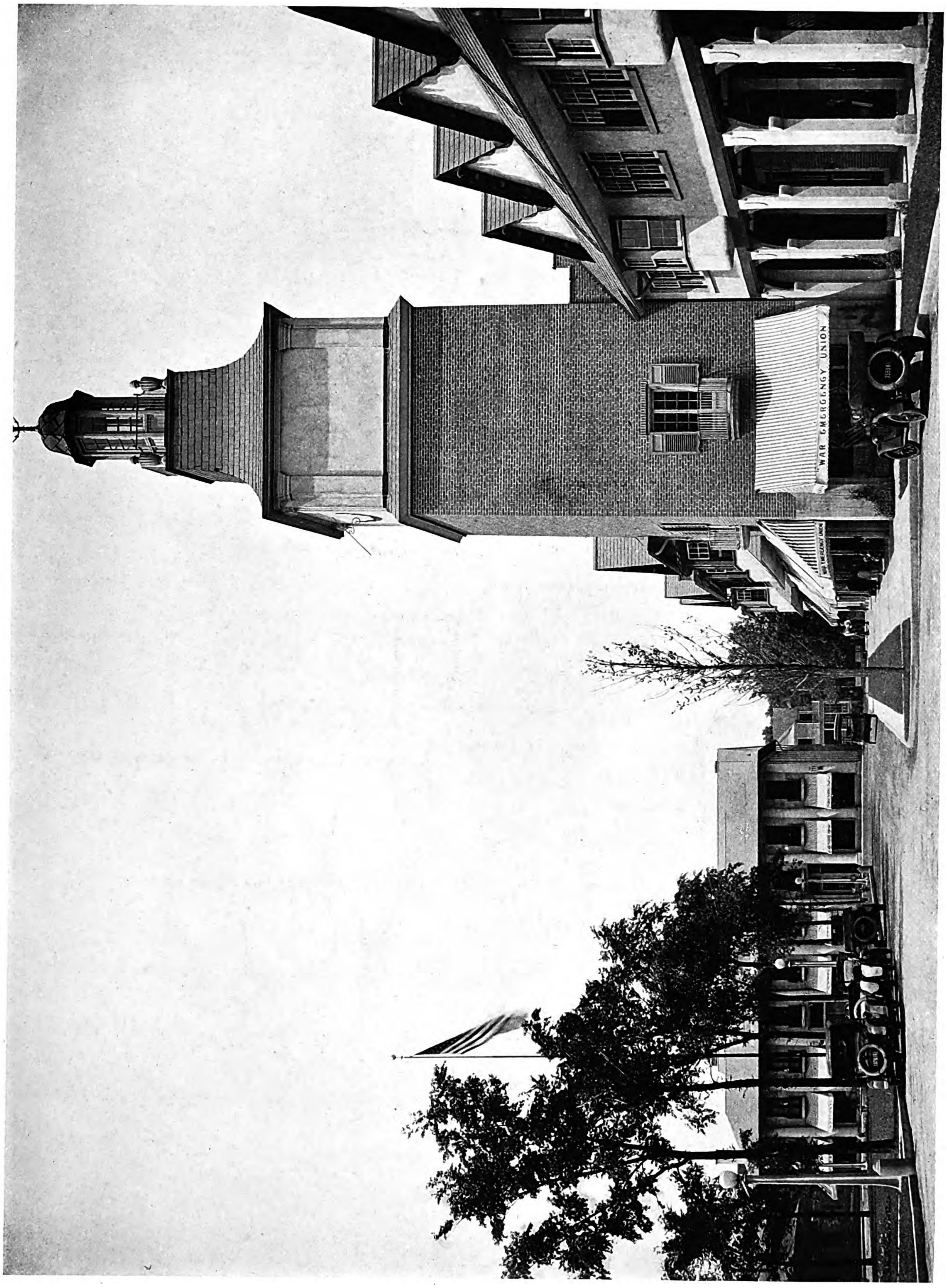
SECOND STORY PLAN
SOUTH SIDE ::
MARKET SQUARE ::



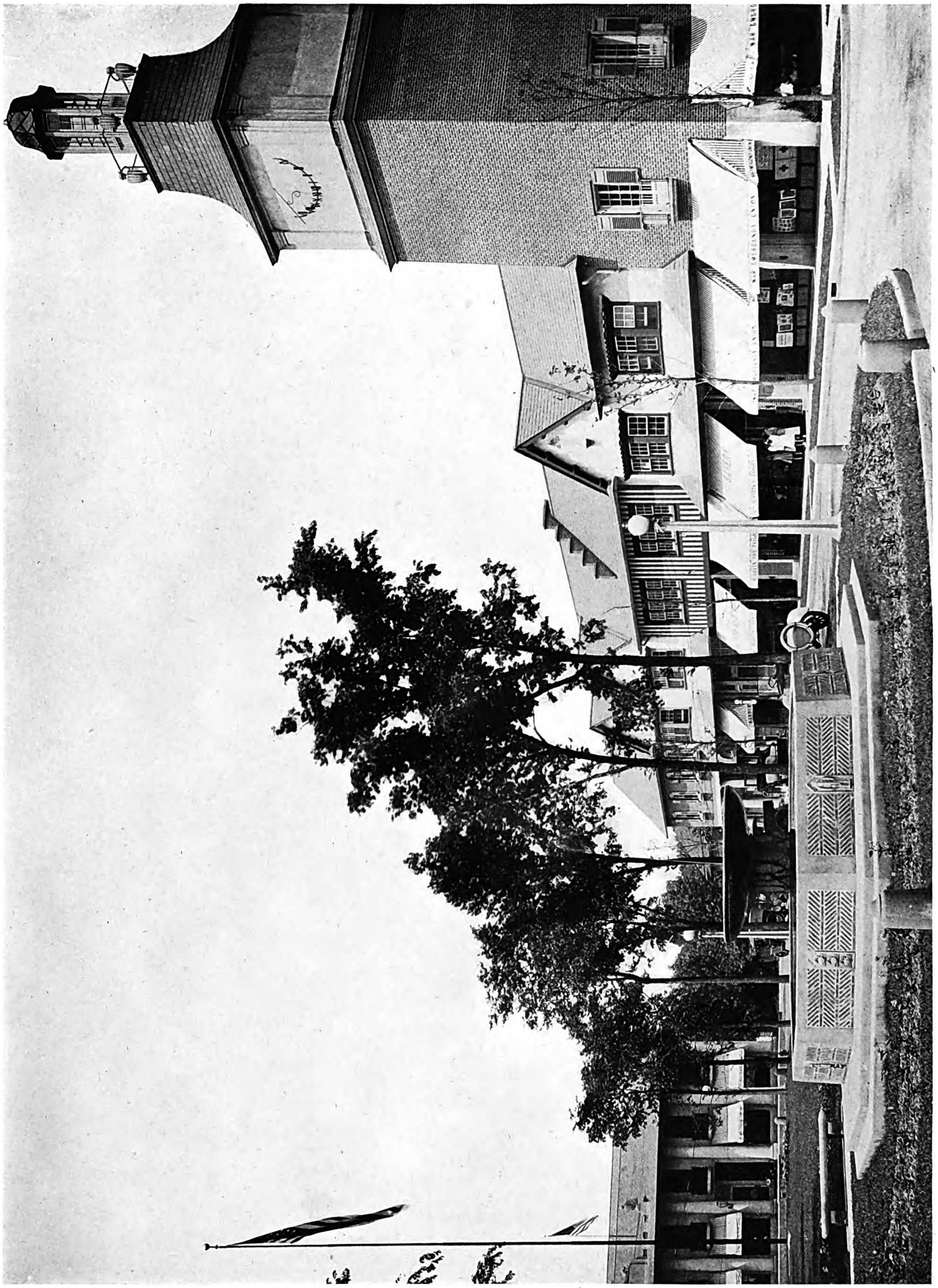
TYPICAL APARTMENT
FLOOR PLAN ::



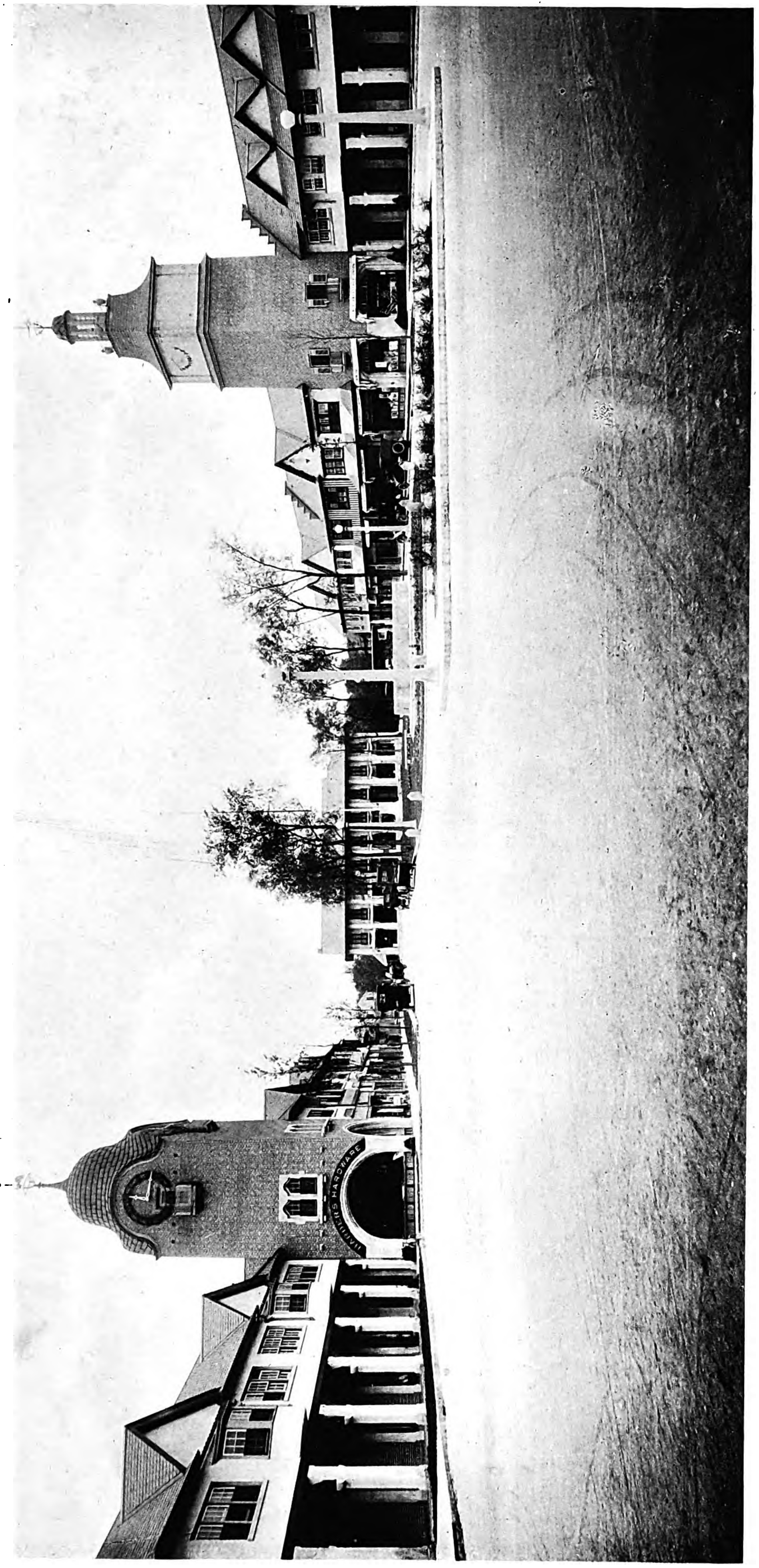
MARKET SQUARE IMPROVEMENT, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT ::
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, YOUNG MEN'S CLUB ::



NORTH TOWER, MARKET SQUARE, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS ::
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: :: ::



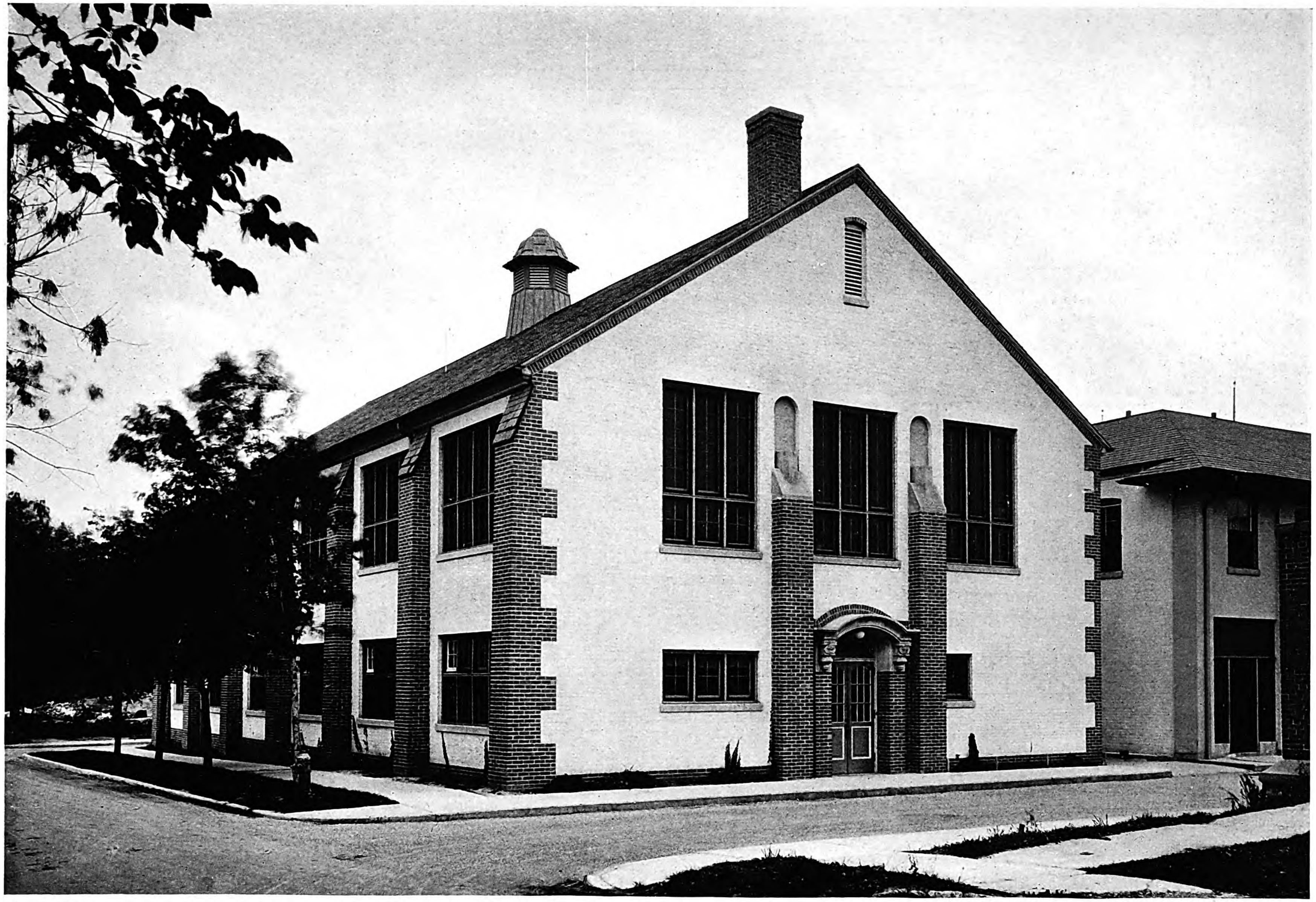
VIEW OF THE NORTH SIDE OF THE NEW MARKET SQUARE, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, LOOKING BACK TOWARD THE NORTHWEST, AND SHOWING THE BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN AND THE SUN DIAL TOWER. :: :: :: :: :: HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::



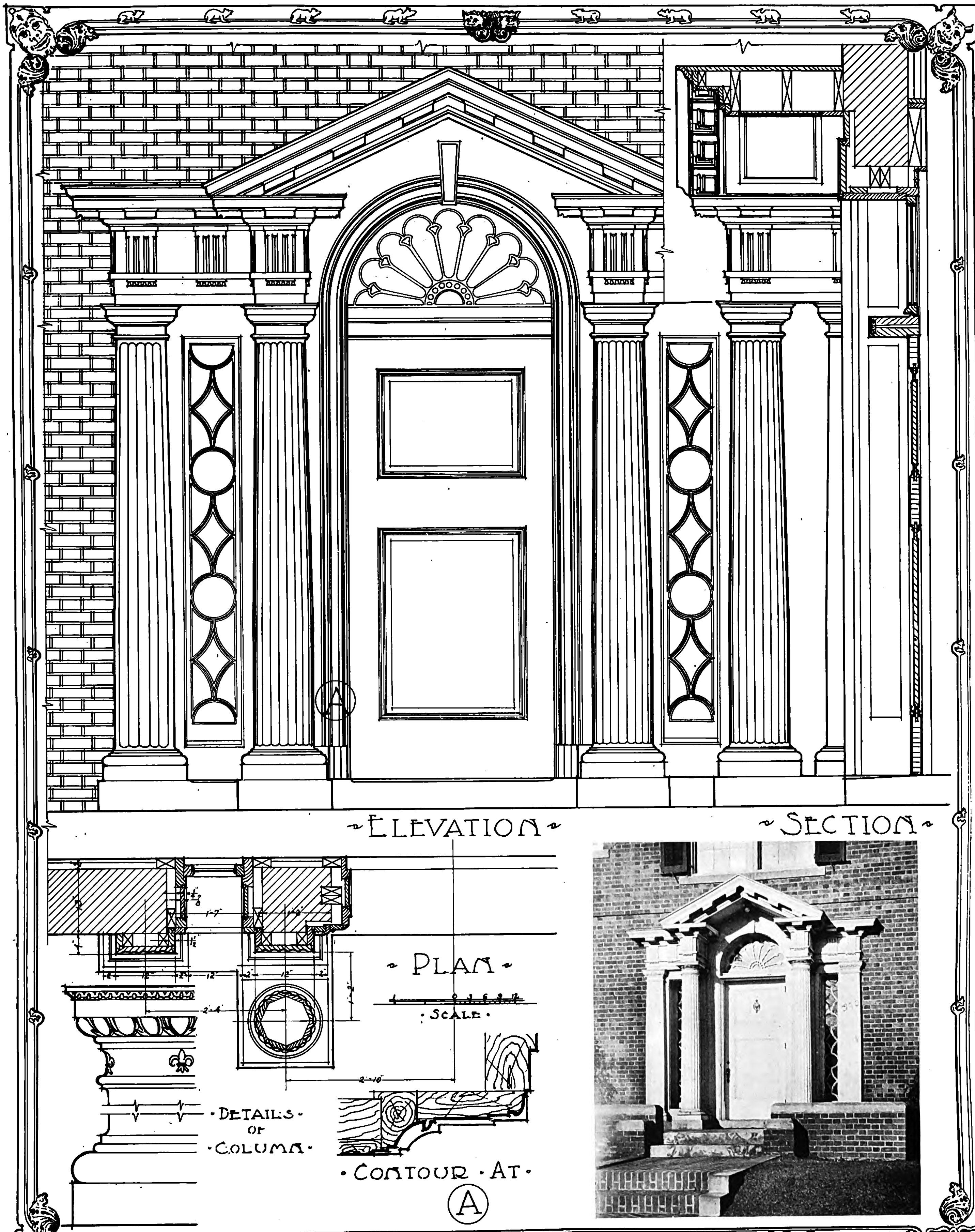
A GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW MARKET SQUARE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS, TAKEN FROM THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD STATION. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE FLANKING BUILDINGS TO NORTH AND SOUTH ON WESTERN AVENUE :: :: :: :: :: :: HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: ::



VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM WESTERN AVENUE, INTO THE MARKET SQUARE, LAKE FOREST BANK BUILDING IN THE BACKGROUND AND DETAIL OF FOUNTAIN.
HOWARD SHAW, ARCHITECT



CLUB HOUSE FOR YOUNG MEN'S CLUB, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS :: :: ::
HOWARD SHAW ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE MARKET SQUARE, ON PROPERTY ADJOINING THE BANK BUILDING, AND IS CONNECTED BY A COVERED BRIDGE WITH THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE LATTER BUILDING. THE SECOND FLOOR IS GIVEN OVER TO THE GYMNASIUM (*See Plate 10 for floor plans*)



ENTRANCE · TO · RESIDENCE · FOR · MR · JAS · H · FLINN

SMITH · HINCHMAN · & · GRYLLS · ARCHTS · G. L. LOCKHART. DEL. · DETROIT · MICHIGAN ·

Like all improvements of this kind, it had to be forced on a considerable portion of the community. Imagination is perhaps not one of the characteristics of the small American town resident, and it is difficult to guess for how many years the old and congested street, with its ugly buildings and filthy back-yards, might have lasted if the matter had not been taken in hand and forced forward by a few public-spirited citizens.

The ownership of the stock certificates issued by the trustees is fairly widespread among the richer and more well-to-do residents of Lake Forest. So satisfactory is the result that if it were to be done over again it would probably meet the financial support and assistance of the local business men of Lake Forest as well.

In a recent interview Mr. Arthur Aldis said: "We feel very sure that the improved shop facilities and the handsome character of the stores has led to an improved and enlarged business on the part of the local shop-keepers. When their stores were unattractive the rich community of Lake Forest did more of its trading in Chicago. Now that the local shops are clean and attractive and their storage facilities good, the merchants have increased the volume of their business. It may fairly be assumed therefore, that in the near future they will be able to increase the rental which they pay. A slight increase of the gross rental would easily increase the net rental to a fair basis of profit, which is about 6 per cent. It has been necessary, however, to go slowly in this as they have grown accustomed to very low rentals, which were all they could pay in their old shacks which had to be heated by themselves and in which they could not do business economically.

"The trustees leased a piece of ground in the rear of the bank building, for a nominal rental, to the Young Men's Club of Lake Forest. This is an admirable institution which provides a well managed and healthy club to which any respectable young man can gain admission. They have a library, a small restaurant, reading rooms and an excellent gymnasium. The gymnasium is also used at certain hours by the Young Women's Christian Association."

The Young Men's Club was also designed by Mr. Shaw and is very well suited to its purpose. While not an integral part of the improvement, this building was erected at the same time on property adjoining and just in the rear of the bank building, leased by the trustees to the club. The first floor is given over to club rooms, the second being devoted entirely to the gymnasium and connected with the second story of the bank building by an enclosed bridge. The Young Women's Christian Association club rooms occupy the entire second story of the bank building, the bridge to the gymnasium affording an entrance to the Young Men's Club House direct during the hours the Gymnasium is opened to the women.

The effect of this open square and of the sidewalks bordered with parking and the picturesque buildings will be more felt when the trees have a more vigorous foliage and when portions of the buildings are covered with creepers. At present the effect is a little bare and new. This, fortunately, can be counted upon to improve with intelligent planting.

All the buildings are heated from a central steam plant, placed a little to one side. Light, however, is taken from the public utilities' company.

So far as we know this is the first time in America that the *center of a town* has been taken and replanned and rebuilt, not as an altruistic or charitable undertaking, but in order to produce good practical as well as aesthetic effects. A comparison of the old buildings and the new plans as illustrated will show that the store areas have been very largely increased, that the shop window frontage has been increased by more than 50 per cent and that four new corners with their show window advantages have been created.

The trustees still own an unimproved lot cornering on the back of the public square on which it is hoped that some time a public library building may be erected.

The traveler approaching Chicago over the Northwestern Road or who waits for a train for Chicago at the Lake Forest station may find some fault with the extreme obstruction to his view of this handsome and dignified square caused by the very heavy and low-eaved shed which protects him from the rain. It would be a graceful act if the railroad could devise something which would allow its many passengers to get a better view of this improvement as they approach Chicago. Perhaps they would return to their homes and inaugurate similar plans. But in justice to the railroad company it may be said that the waiting shed was there before the Market Square and it once served to conceal from travelers the deformities of which the people of Lake Forest were ashamed and which they have now so successfully abolished.

The architecture of the Market Square is in Mr. Shaw's original manner. Inquisitive critics may find in it some relation or suggestion of bygone architectural styles. But that is something

that he never attempts to do. It was an extremely difficult matter to design so many buildings in juxtaposition to be erected in one undertaking, and avoid monotony. The ground plan helped, because it was made on a predetermined system; which was to make as many lineal feet of frontage as possible on a given area, the latter limited by the land that could be purchased; also to make show windows more valuable to tenants by introducing angles and jogs as much as possible. Then two towers were introduced at prominent angles, which balance the whole design. Beyond these considerations he has obtained variety by using different materials in the fronts; and in doing this he was limited also to those of a fire-resisting nature, for the village thus created had to be practically fire-proof. Most of the fronts are of brick trimmed with light-colored Bedford limestone. The stuccoed surfaces are finished on hollow building tile, and where anything suggesting English half-timbered construction is seen the wood is of solid oak timber which is not dangerous as a fire conductor. Much of it is of adzed surface and stained a dark color. With these materials and slate for all steep roofs there is some resemblance to the old towns of Flanders and north Germany of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But there is no copying. The design is the natural development of the functions of the several materials, and the conviction that this little village must be a financial success. Hence the whole thing is an example of rational architecture, without a name; but it is American and still a thing of beauty. Mr. Shaw can be forgiven, therefore, for having introduced only one feature from classic architecture, seen in the Roman Doric columns used in the bank and the post office (Plates 6 and 7)—correct in detail according to the accepted authorities in such matters. The inquiry is therefore suggested: did he do this as an echo of the "official" architecture of the city of Washington, the bank being one of the national kind as well as the post office? The numerous illustrations here given are so complete that they hardly need more detailed description. They are arranged as if the visitor had approached the village from the south and walked around the square from left to right.

The fountain at the east end of parking in the square (Plate 8) should not be passed without careful notice. It is a work of art beautiful in its simplicity. The lamp posts and the bracket lanterns in appropriate places also lend a charm to the whole picture. The illustrations are so profuse as to hardly need further reference.

This improvement will prove to be a successful example for other towns to follow. It does not cover the whole business section of Lake Forest. There is an old street half a block south of it called Deerpath Avenue which connects the open country on the west with the wooded district east of the railroads. It leads also to the city hall and the high school to the west and has a few respectable, if not beautiful, business buildings, including one of good design recently erected evidently following the example of the Market Square improvement. There is also another new front on Western avenue north of the square which seems to have been designed under the influence of Mr. Shaw's work. There is no doubt but that all future business buildings erected in the town will reflect this influence. Otherwise they would not be likely to prove paying investments.

We have taken a census of the kinds of occupations for which the Market Square was designed and with which it is now occupied, which may be of interest to those towns which contemplate following the example that has thus far been set for them.

New shops and business commencing at south end of new improvement on Western avenue front and continuing around Market Square and out again onto Western avenue following the numbers on the plan herewith given:

Krafft building (not numbered), drug store with sign of the rampant lion on column. (Note—The Krafft building was designed and built with the Market Square buildings, but does not belong to the corporation; hence it is not numbered.)

1–2. Delicatessen, grocery and market.
3. Real estate office—John Griffith.
4. Drug store on northeast corner.

South Side of Market Square

5–6. Under tower and in shop on west, hardware.
7. Boots and shoes.
8. Methodist mission.
9. Lake Forest Navy Shop. (Temporary.)
10. War Emergency Union Canning Shop. (Temporary.)
11. Restaurant and telegraph.
12. Milliner.
13. Automobile Appliances (on corner of back street).

West Side of Market Square

14. First National Bank.
North Shore Gas Co.
15. Entrance to Y. W. C. A. on second floor.
16. Public Service Company, on north corner of Bank block.

North Side of Market Square from West to East

17–18. Lake Forest Post Office.
Entrance to dentist's rooms on second floor.

19. Plumber.
Barber.

20. American Express Co.

21. Shrubs, plants and bulbs.

22. Hats and furnishing goods.

23. Bakery.

24–25. War Emergency Union, to corner jog.

26. Sewing machine and musical records, at the northeast corner of square.
Soda water and confectionery, on east side of square facing Western avenue.

27. Cigars, billiards and pool.

28. The Forest Inn and restaurant.

WISCONSIN REGISTRATION LAW

An architect's registration law recently passed by the Wisconsin legislature, becomes effective January 1, 1918. It provides that no person shall use the title "architect" unless he has a certificate of registration from the examining board. The Wisconsin examining board consists of the state architect, the dean of the engineering college of the State University, ex-officio, together with three architects appointed by the Industrial Commission.

The September meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, held at Cleveland on September 7 and 8, assumed the proportions of a small "convention" as far as the entertainment features of the meeting was concerned. The Ohio Society of Afchitects was represented by its president, Lawrence S. Bellman, of Toledo; vice president, Harry I. Schenck, of Dayton, and secretary, Herbert S. Briggs, of Cleveland. Delegations were present from Detroit, Pittsburgh, Erie, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and Youngstown. The arrangements were in charge of the officers of the Cleveland chapter, with Harry L. Shupe, chairman of its entertainment committee.

ROBERT SWAIN PEABODY

By Robert Craik McLean

Prominent among that coterie of American architects who have taken a major part in the development of indigenous architecture in the decades preceding and beginning the twentieth century, Robert Swain Peabody, architect, of Boston, Massachusetts, died at his summer residence at Peaches Point, Marblehead, on September 24, at the age of seventy-two years. His partner, John Goddard Stearns, with whom he had been associated in practice since he entered the profession in 1870, and two years Mr. Peabody's senior, died ar Duxbury one week previous. The death of Mr. Stearns ended the longest continuous partnership known to American architectural practice; the death of the surviving member of a distinguished firm in so short a period brings to a close a notable service to architecture. While the works of this firm have made the name of Peabody and Stearns internationally famous, it was the personal character of Mr. Peabody that endeared him to every architect with whom he came in contact and to whom his passing will be felt as a personal as well as a professional loss. To a wide circle he was known and spoken of as "Bob" Peabody, like his long and close relations with his partner, an indication of the broad geniality and companionable spirit that was his most distinguishing characteristic. In his professional and public life Mr. Peabody ranked high even among our greatest architects and publicists. Born at New Bedford in February, 1845, he graduated from Harvard in 1866. Immediately turning his attention to architecture, he went to Paris and three years later graduated from the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Upon his return in 1870 he formed that continuous and remarkable partnership with Mr. Stearns that has now closed, but only after leaving an indelible trace upon the architecture of our time. In professional association, matters connected with the growth and activities of the American Institute of Architecture, of which he became an Associate in 1874 and a Fellow in 1889, his broad reasoning powers and clear judgment were always at the command of his fellow associates. His two years presidency of the Institute were marked by an exceptional progress in constructive efforts and measures, and his chairmanship of conventions was distinguished for clear decisions and equitable judgments in many hotly contested battles of opinion. His public work for the city of Boston was no less notable. In fact, like that of Burnham for Chicago, it will prove the basis upon which the health, happiness, comfort and progress of future citizenship will

rest. Interest as a citizen and his clear understanding of the civic needs in development to meet modern conditions led Mr. Peabody to become active in pressing those requirements upon the public officials of his city. He spent the year of 1908 in Europe, studying the subject of civic development. On his return he made a report that is here quoted as a summary of the main problems that must be met and solved in every city in this country that hopes to keep pace with modern progress. Having practical experience with the general indifference of our citizenship in public matters that look to the future largely for results, and also, probably, to indicate that an autocratic power would be effective where public officials are prone to indifference, Mr. Peabody entitled his report, "How the Kaiser Would Develop a Port like Boston." This report, made in February, 1908, was indicative of his close study of the general subject of municipal development, far-sighted to a remarkable degree, full of architectural and industrial knowledge. He premised his autocratic supposition in summary as:

"Place municipal government on an honest business basis."

"Supply the absence of natural inland waterways by canals to develop the interior of the state and lead western trade to Boston harbor."

"Develop the railroad system to connect with the trade of the Northwest."

"Establish an ideal dock system with distributing free to all railroads."

"Make Castle Square a focal point for the rearrangement of the city of Boston."

"Create a bonded port region similar to the free port of Hamburg, for the development of a port of carriage."

In 1909 Mr. Peabody was appointed a member of the Boston Park Commission. This office he held at the date of his death, having served as Chairman. In 1911 he was called to serve on the Boston Dock commission, the basis of whose work was founded on his report and advice. His work as a member of the Boston Park Commission has given to the children of the present, who will be the citizens of the future, public playgrounds and recreation parks. He fought for the maintenance of an aquarium and a zoo, and at one time resigned rather than consent to a curtailment of those adjuncts which he believed to be so vitally necessary to the health and future happiness of the growing generation. Truly the trite saying that Robert Swain Peabody "made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before," can be applied with especial fitness to his life and the works that will live after him.

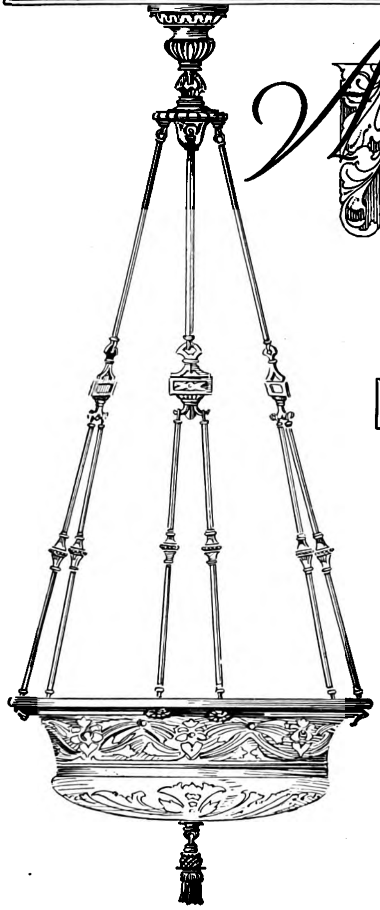
MICHIGAN'S COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

Indicative of its progress during the eleven consecutive years of its establishment, and the present status in the teaching of architecture, the College of Architecture of the University of Michigan presents an illustrated bulletin of class work for the information of those who are inclined to adopt the architectural profession as a life work. That this announcement is direct, dignified and definite, and of typographical excellence, is in itself symbolical of Michigan's architectural school.

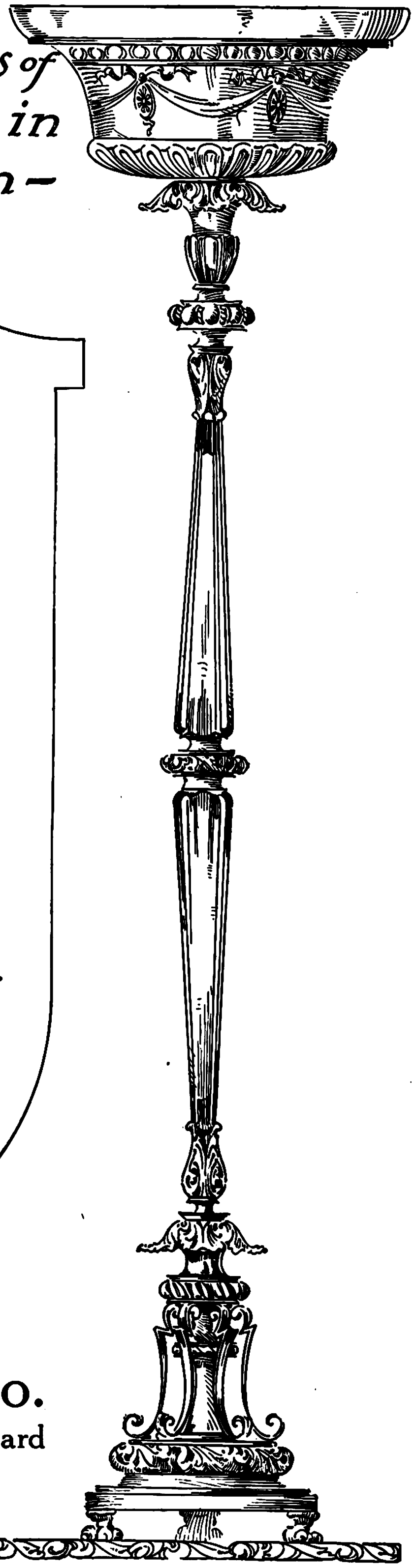
Though the College as it exists, only dates back some eleven or twelve years, to a time when the architectural education of the future architect was largely in the hands of the architect employer; when those who had definitely assured talent, and some money, went to the Beaux Arts; when Boston Teck was just established, and Professor Ware was struggling with the School of Mines at Columbia; when the Northwestern University rejected the strong plea of the editor of this journal for the establishment of an architectural department, and indicated that it considered a Greek root more valuable than the entire field of physical science, William LeBaron Jenney was teaching architecture and engineering at Ann Arbor, a work that was probably terminated by the demand for his services in practice occasioned by the Chicago fire.

It was with the advent of Emil Lorch as its head in architecture that this college began to advance, and upon definite, practical and in many ways, different lines from its contemporaries. This influence the illustration in the Bulletin show.

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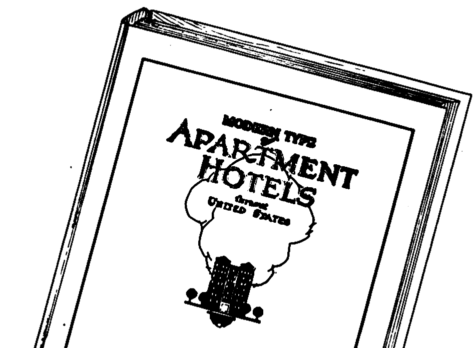
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WALTER W. AHLSCHLAGER.

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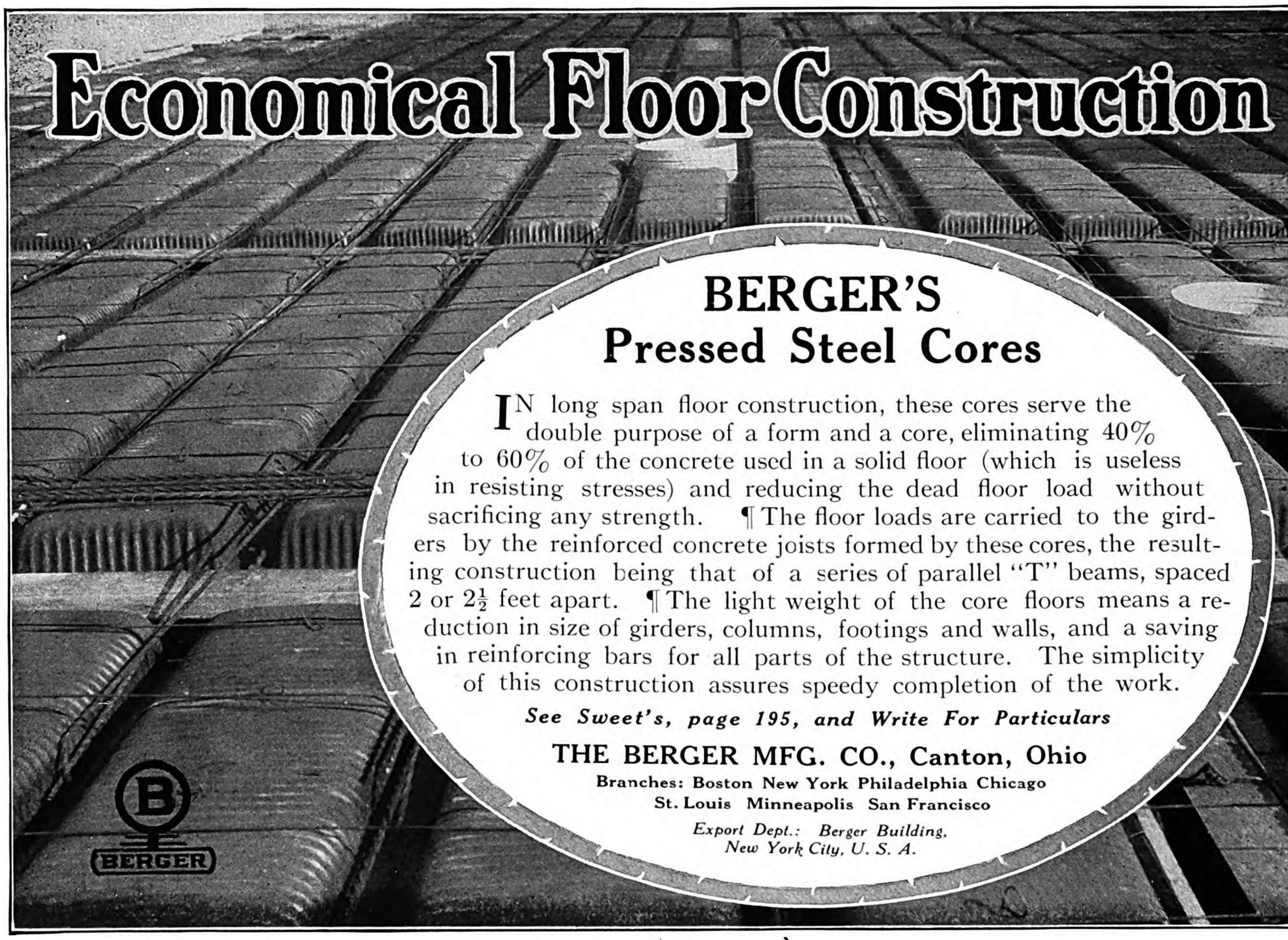
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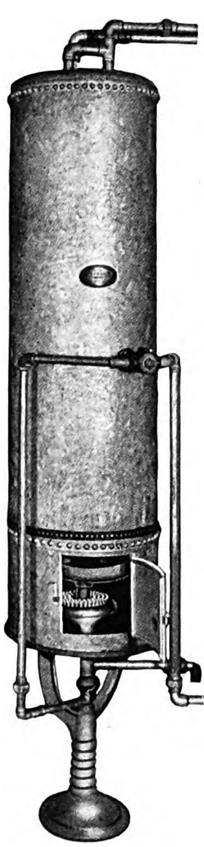
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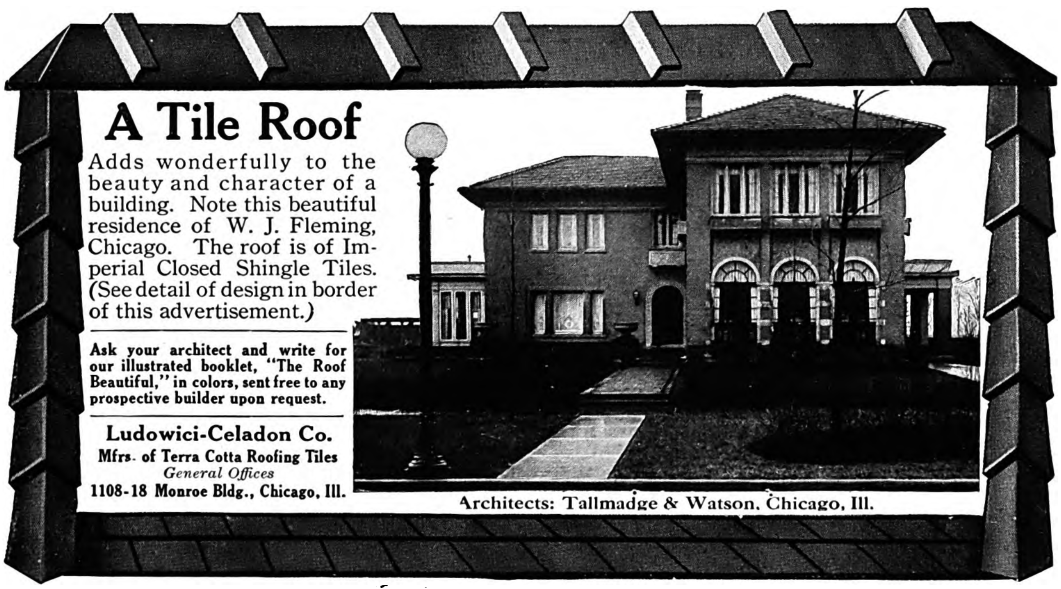
VOLUME XXVI NOVEMBER
NUMBER 5 1917

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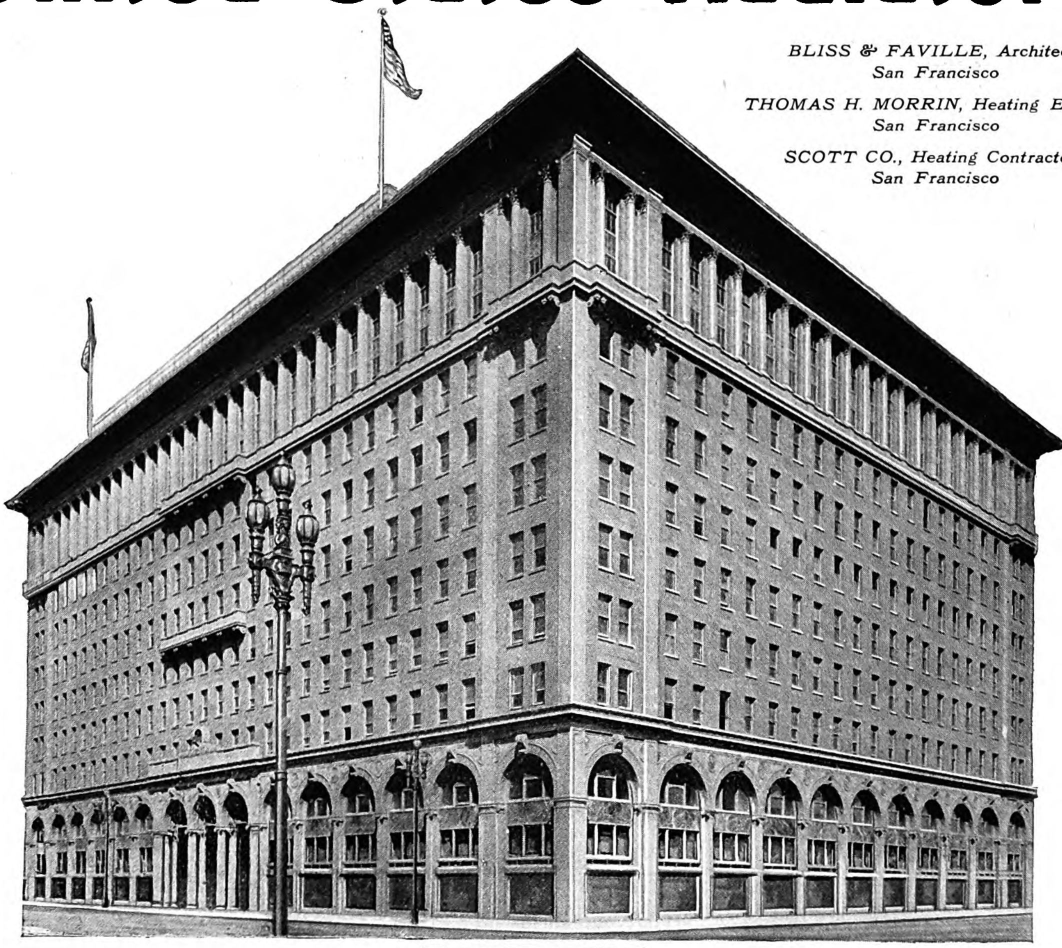
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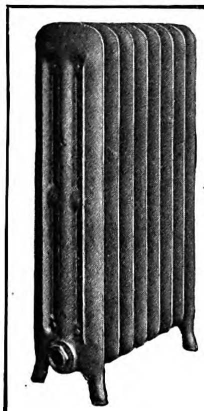
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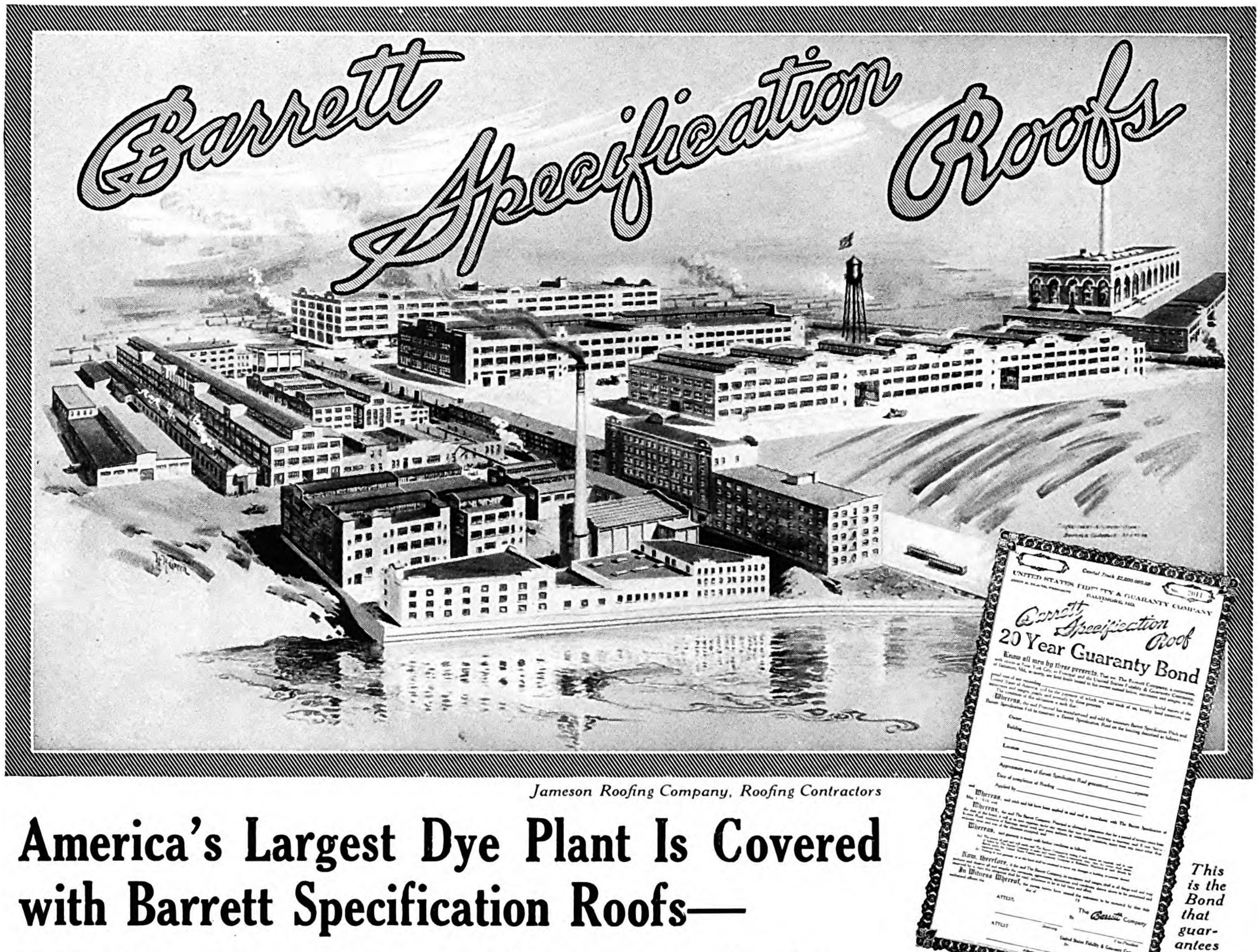
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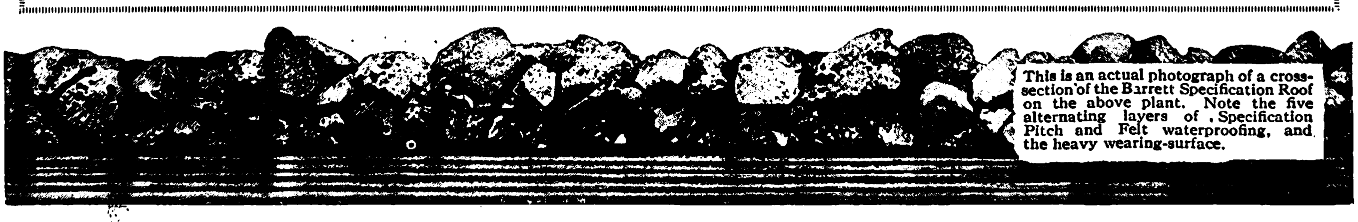
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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215 South Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

Owners: E. A. Purdy, 735 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn., and George R. Horton, 215 South Market Street, Chicago, Ill. Outstanding Bonds and Mortgages—none.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1917.
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A national Better Homes Show is scheduled to be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 28th to December 8. A program of an educational nature will include lectures on art, decoration and architecture.

The West Coast Lumberman's Association had fire-tested shingles painted with two coats of zinc borate paint and others which were given a zinc borate injection and found that treating and coating are effective.

New York has, sensibly, altered its building code to allow the erection of one story metal buildings, mostly for garage purposes, in the rear of lots, with proper restrictions in regard to size and height.

Experiments by the United States Forest Products Laboratory in submitting two runs of western Yellow and Idaho white pine heart-wood to kiln drying tests lasting ten days, found that the yellow pine did not check and the white checked considerably. It was found that white pine requires a lower temperature and higher humidity and the yellow will stand any temperature up to a boiling point. It is found that the sap-wood of both these species are easily dried. Two pieces of maple submitted by the National Hardwood Association, one badly discolored in mechanical tests, showed equal strength.

CONCRETE SUBSTITUTE FOR STEEL IN GIANT ARCH

Albert C. Martin, architect, of Los Angeles, a member of the Southern California Chapter of the Institute, has set a "concrete" example of the use of concrete in place of steel in places where it has been customary to employ the latter material. Having designed a steel truss to carry a theatre gallery that was one of the largest trusses ever planned in this country, he found that it would be a year and a half before it could be delivered. He successfully substituted a concrete arch of one hundred feet span to support an estimated ultimate load of three million pounds. Thi- modern example of accomplishment through necess sity has a parallel in the story of the French architect, Mansard, who erected the famous groined roof of the Hotel deVille at Aries. This roof was supported by an immense column. At a time during this construction, when it was visited by King Louis XIV, Mansard's son was under sentence of death. Mansard plead with the king for his son's life, and offered to remove the column if he was pardoned. The king promised to pardon the son if Mansard succeeded in doing away with the column, but failure was to be punished by death of both father and son. The groined roof of this building at Aries was an accomplishment of necessity. Our war necessities are of a different stamp, but just as serious in result, and Mr. Martin's arch shows one possibility.

J. Earl Henry, architect of the board of education of Louisville, Kentucky, will act as business director of the board during the absence of its director who has enlisted for military service.

Mr. George L. Gillette has resigned his position as secretary and sales manager of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company to accept the position of fabricating manager of the American International Corporation, with headquarters at Philadelphia. He will have charge of the fabrication of structural steel for fifty 7,500 ton ships, awarded to that company by the United States government.

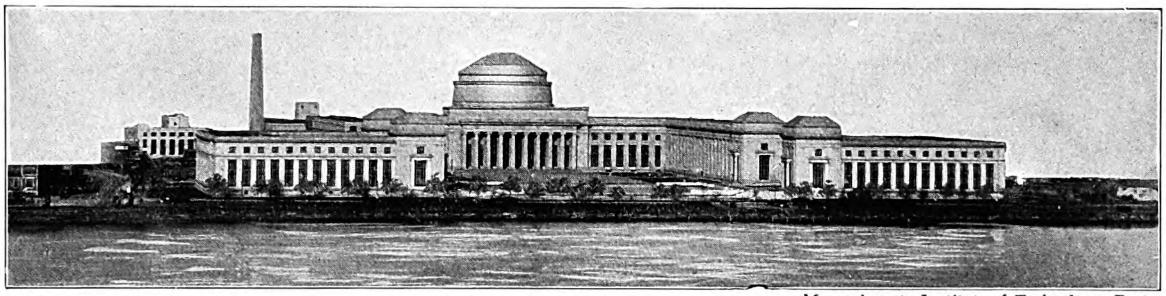
N. R. Brigham, architect, Omaha, Neb., has removed his offices from 705 Keeline building to 1120 City National Bank building.

Under the name of Associated Builders Exchange, the architects, builders, contractors, material dealers and investors of Tulsa, Oklahoma, have organized with the object of giving mutual protection to its members and localizing building design, erection and investment.

Lawrence C. Licht, of the architectural school of the University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded first prize in the New York Beaux Arts Society competitions by the American group of the Societe des Architestes Diplomes par le Gouberment Francais. He won eight medals and a money prize in the competitions. He is now making government navy yard drawings.

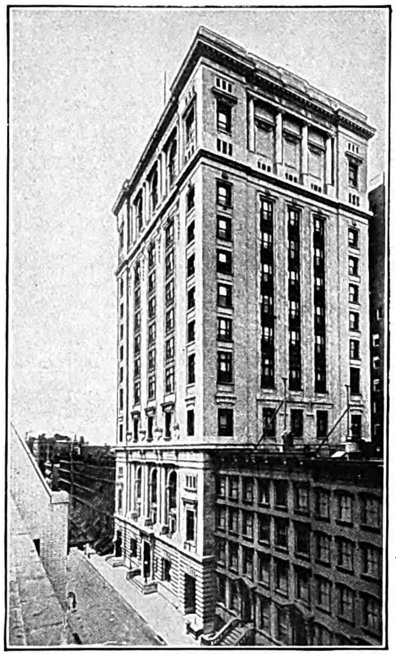
Carlisle Bollenbacher, of the Chicago architectural firm of Lowe and Bollenbacher, is a first lieutenant in the construction department of the aviation corps and has joined the colors.

The Architectural Association of London has opened an architectural school for women. This is the first recognition the society has given to women as architects in its seventy-five years of existence, and is occasioned by the shortage of men due to the war.



Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston

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VOLUME XXVI NUMBER 5

Contents for November, 1917

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOLUME 26 — NOVEMBER, 1917 — NUMBER 5

Benefit of Architect and Public Union in Cleveland

One reason, perhaps the reason, Cleveland, Ohio, architecturally is probably the most representative of American cities, is because the profession there has always, and in some practical way, taken the public into its confidence. Instead of holding "executive sessions" when it talked shop, leaving the public to read a reporter's garbled account of what was said, if, by persistence, the newspaper secured any account at all, her architects have impressed upon the people that they, individually and collectively were partners in all architectural creations and welcome to share in all professional discussion. It was this spirit among the draftsmen of the Architectural Club that brought the plan of reconstruction of the city forward and which found favor and execution with the civic bodies in control. It was this spirit that prompted the late F. S. Barnum to leave the execution of some of his civic architectural dreams for the city to carry out, supplying means with which to cover the cost. The greatest work of her most distinguished architect, Levi T. Scofield, was his war monument to the building of which he gave seven years of his life, and which should stand for all time not alone as a memorial of war heroes, but of that union of architectural talent and public co-operation and intelligence which makes any city or nation great. This winter, under the auspices of the Museum of Art of Cleveland, the people of that city will have the exceptional privilege of listening to a course of lectures descriptive of different phases of architectural thought and form presented by those most distinguished for knowledge of the subjects. "Pre-Classic Architecture" will be presented by James S. Breasted; "Classic Architecture," by A. D. F. Hamlin; "Gothic Architecture," by Ralph Adams Cram; "Renaissance Architecture," by C. Howard Walker; "True Meaning of Style in Architecture," by David Varon; "The Inheritance of the Modern Architect," by Henry Turner Bailey, who will also open the series by a general discussion under the title, "The Appreciation of Beauty." While these gifted men have given life-long study to the subjects assigned to them, there are many others with rare knowledge, illuminated by theory and practice, on many subjects that are interesting and instructive to the man in the stret. Every association of architects located where an audience can be obtained should organize for similar work in their localities. The coming winter will be one of thought rather than action by profession and people. The war is quickening mental action, and to direct it right is the duty of all leaders in thought and constructive advancement. It is the profession's opportunity to come into closer relation with the client through a better understanding of architectural design and its ideals.

Emergency Fleet Corporation Again Reorganized

As the passenger elevator made the high building possible from a point of utility, so upon water transportation depends the allies' success in the war. As a government proposition the ship building enterprise was taken hold of in a government way. An engineer of ability, proven by completing the greatest construction of modern times, was placed in charge. Progress was interfered with and the commencement of the work delayed through circumstances entirely outside the direct object in hand. A reorganization was effected which seemed to be perfect from every practical standpoint. Yet it has been found that with the best selection of men there was still a factor that hampered the work. It was the same factor that enters into every public enterprise. Hard to define or place as an equation, it has become known as "public," or "government" method. Its most apt definition is lack of business methods and co-ordination. With a President, who without training in business methods, yet by circumstances placed at the head of the most formidable business enterprise the world has known; with a vision and practical sense that has been possessed by none other since Lincoln, and with the same contempt for red tape when it hampers progress, this situation was no sooner recognized than it was al-

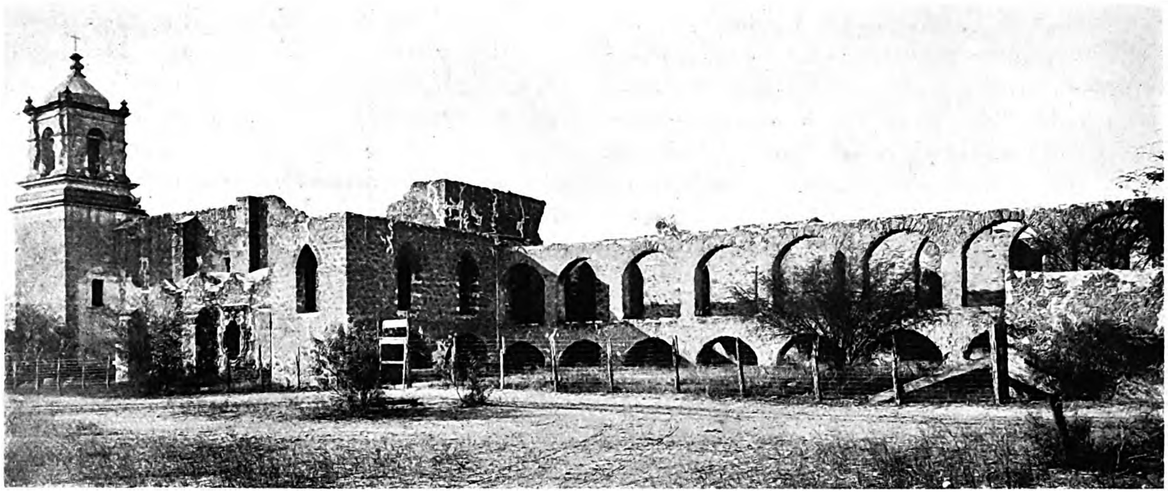
tered. A new reorganization of the fleet corporation has been made, abandoning the hampering "government" and replaced them with "big business" methods. Retaining Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps as its head, the selection of a business organizer of national reputation, Charles Piez, president of the Link Belt Machinery Company, was made as Admiral Capps' second in command, or vice-president of the emergency fleet corporation. Mr. Piez is given full control of the work of speeding up the output of ships and a free hand in the organization of his program methods. The wooden ship construction is under the direction of James Heyworth, a Chicago contractor; the "fabricated" ship building will be supervised by Charles Day, an engineer and contractor of Philadelphia; the field work, inspecting plants and supervising their operation, is placed in the hands of A. J. Mason, an engineer of Chicago. While the contracts for the full amount of ships at present contemplated have been let and, presumably the designs approved, Frank Kerby the marine architect, of New York, is appointed architect for the corporation. If, as has been asserted, there is a weakness in the "factor of safety" allowed in keelson and other parts of the first design for wooden ships, such structural defects will come under Mr. Kerby's supervision. The main object of this organization is speed. The changing of specifications over night, getting out the deck planks before the keel lumber, and other errors and sources of delay, will vanish in the hands of these practical men. They have never built ships, but it is logical that the man who can tell to a day when the finial will be placed on a forty-story building before the foundations are in, can organize for the application of the same methods of assembly on a ship from keelson to truck. The program calls for six million tons of shipping by the fall of 1918. Of these there are three hundred and ten contracted for, two hundred and twenty fabricated ships, and the remainder of steel, the latter being slower in construction, not coming under the speeding-up process involved in the construction of the two other classes. This program the reorganized corporation expects to meet and augment to ten million tons by the end of the following year. The application of practical business methods to government work will be an object lesson to the country that should have a lasting effect upon future constructions, whether they involve the construction of a seawall or the rebuilding of a city.

What One Architect is Doing to Win the War

While there is no class or profession, either in these United States of America or in Canada, Great Britain and France, that has individually and collectively more freely and promptly offered its services in "winning the war," single instances of patriotic devotion to the national cause are continually springing up in the architectural ranks where special service is offered by men long past the active military age. Such a case is that of William Holabird, of the Chicago firm of Holabird & Roche. Many of the draftsmen and engineers in the employ of this firm are now in the army. John A. Holabird, son of the senior partner, who, with the son of John Wellborn Root, John W., Jr., were in practice together, have joined the colors. His West Point training and military leanings, augmented by office and family ties, has made Mr. Holabird, Sr., seek to "get into the game" in some active capacity. Active in spirit, as he is well-nigh in body as when he won recognition for special accomplishment at West Point, his registered age and silvery hair seemed to bar him out. But by persistence he has "landed a job" that is man-sized when carried out as thoroughly and well as all his architectural works have been. With a commission, yet unrecognized in the army roster, without pay, a sort of "high-private," the colonel of the regiment in which his son is a captain-adjutant, has appointed Mr. Holabird "Friend of the Regiment." This implies more than the words would indicate, as in his hands the duties will be direct, and their carrying out, strenuous. He is guardian of the boys in the regiment. When on the "other side" every member will be kept in touch. To them he will be guide, philosopher and friend, and the "information bureau" for parents and friends. There is a small club of similar patriots in Chicago, each member of which is a self-appointed "friend, without pay," whose charge is two boys. This would seem a large enough undertaking for one individual. To take a whole regiment on his hands is typical of the bigness of heart and purpose of William Holabird.

J. Randolph Coolidge, architect, of Boston, has been appointed architect for the construction and supervision of libraries at the United States army training camps.

While architects have generally subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds individually, the Illinois Society of Architects has subscribed for $150,000 and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for $20,000 of the bonds.



Mission San Jose De Aguayo, San Antonio, Texas. Showing Baptistry Window at Left.

The Baptistry Window of the Mission San Jose De Aguayo

By HARVEY PARTRIDGE SMITH

(Illustrated in detail in Plates Seven, Eight and Nine)

In the picturesque old city of San Antonio, Texas, are some of the best, though least known, examples of Spanish architecture in the United States, namely, the missions. The California missions have been heralded from one end of the country to the other, yet very few, comparatively speaking, know even of the existence of the five beautiful old buildings in and about San Antonio. They were built nearly two hundred years ago by the same order of friars (the Franciscans) who erected the California missions. One group, starting from old Mexico, came up the Pacific coast, building missions as they went northward; while the other group, coming from the same place, journeyed northeast to meet the civilization westward bound.

By far the most beautiful of all the missions is the San Jose de Aguayo. A few miles out from the city it stands on the top of a gently sloping hill, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. How impressive is that lone tower rising high above the massive walls which stretch out in a long line, ending with a series of arches. The building was built largely of adobe bricks, though great blocks of limestone, quarried near by, were placed in the walls where ornamental features were desired, and these were carved by the architect himself, Pedro Huisar.

The front facade is rich with beautiful carving, concentrated chiefly about the main entrance. There are figures of saints and virgins, ornamental pedestals, sacred hearts, cherub heads, niches with shell-like canopies and beautiful cornices. Other portions of the building are ornamented in a similar manner, but not to so great an extent as the front entrance. There are two other carved stone doorways, pilaster caps (in the Baptistry), gargoyles, etc., besides the gem of them all—the south window of the Baptistry.

This one piece of work alone is worth coming a long way to see, and is considered by connoisseurs to be the finest single bit of Spanish-Colonial ornamentation existing in America. Often as one might see and study it, this window could not seem less beautiful for it is of that type of art which does not satiate, but is forever revealing some fresh and hidden beauty in leaf or mould. The carving is bold and daring, but exquisite in line and curve, with a freedom and freshness in its composition that denotes the hand of an inspired genius. One's first impression is that the ornament was symmetrically fashioned—that exact duplicates of one side were carved reversed on the other, but upon closer examination it may be seen that no single piece of ornament is exactly like its mate of the other side. Purposely the sculptor gave each leaf and scroll its own individual beauty, using, in many instances, a totally different motif for the opposite side.

The outline of the architrave which forms the opening is surely a delight to the eye. More perfect proportions would be hard to make, and the moulds lend their beauty to this as well. Cornice, pilasters and base all add their charm, making the ensemble one of perfect harmony and exquisite beauty. The iron grille was wrought by hand and it is interesting to note that where "curls" occur on alternate bars, these are a part of the bar itself, and not welded to it as many would imagine. The curls were "sliced" out of the sides of the bar, which was then hammered back into shape. Square twisted bars alternate with these.

It is not difficult to imagine how beautiful this window must have been, when just completed, before the wanton mutilation of the carving by thoughtless and indifferent tourists. The chipping of this wonderful piece of sculpture, as well as of the rest of the building, has been going on for years, until recently, when a fence was placed around the property, and a caretaker installed to watch it carefully. The lower half of the window is badly mutilated, but the upper half, fortunately out of reach, has been preserved in almost its original form.

Happily, for those of us who love these grand old monuments of the past, this one mission at least is being restored at the present time. Great piles of debris are being carefully excavated, old walls are being built up of the original adobe, and the great stone vaulted roof over the chapel, which fell in during a storm many years ago, will be replaced in its original form. Care will be taken to do nothing which was not intended in the original design, the one idea being merely to preserve for future generations that which otherwise would soon

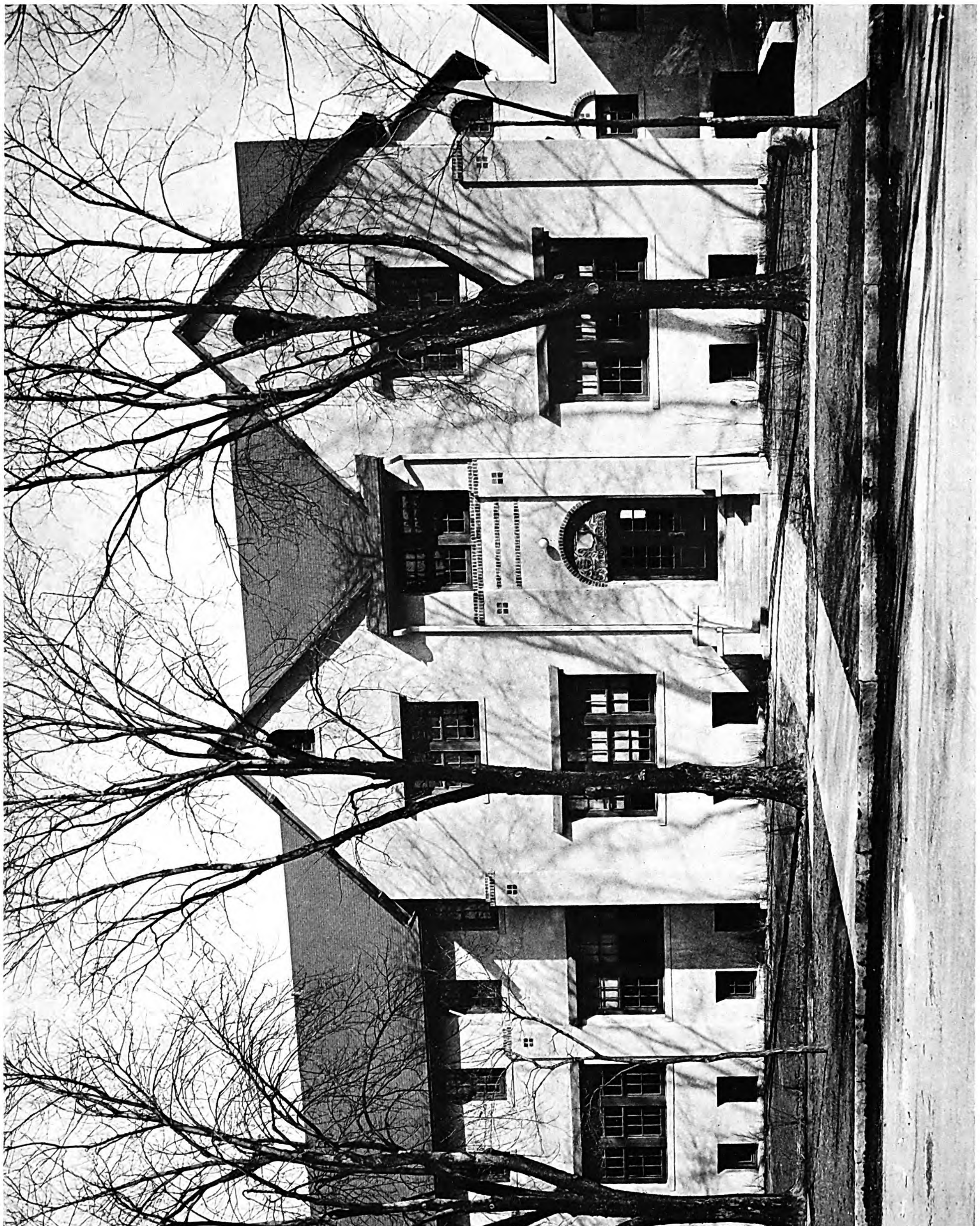
"Crumble to ruin and moulder in dust away."

A CORRECTION

In referring in the October issue to the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington, Seattle, an error was made in naming the head of that department. Mr. Carl F. Gould, of the firm of Bebb & Gould is the head, and has been in charge of the department since its inception. Mr. Gould is a graduate of Harvard University, studied five years in Paris, entered the Ecole de Beaux Arts, 1899, worked in the offices of McKim, Meade & White and George B. Post of New York; was assistant to Mr. Burnham in the San Francisco city plan scheme, a member of the firm of Carpenter, Blair & Gould, New York City, and has been practicing architecture in Seattle for eight years. The firm of Charles H. Bebb and Carl F. Gould, has done much important work in the city of Seattle, not the least of which is the designing of the group plan of the University of Washington on the site of 300 acres, two buildings of the group having been erected. The firm also has had the planning of the U. S. Government Locksite buildings and the layout of the grounds for the cantonment at Ballard, Washington. The Department of Architecture, of which Mr. Gould is head, last year had 32 students, 16 of whom today are in government service. This year the attendance in the department is reduced to 20.

ISAAC STACKER TAYLOR

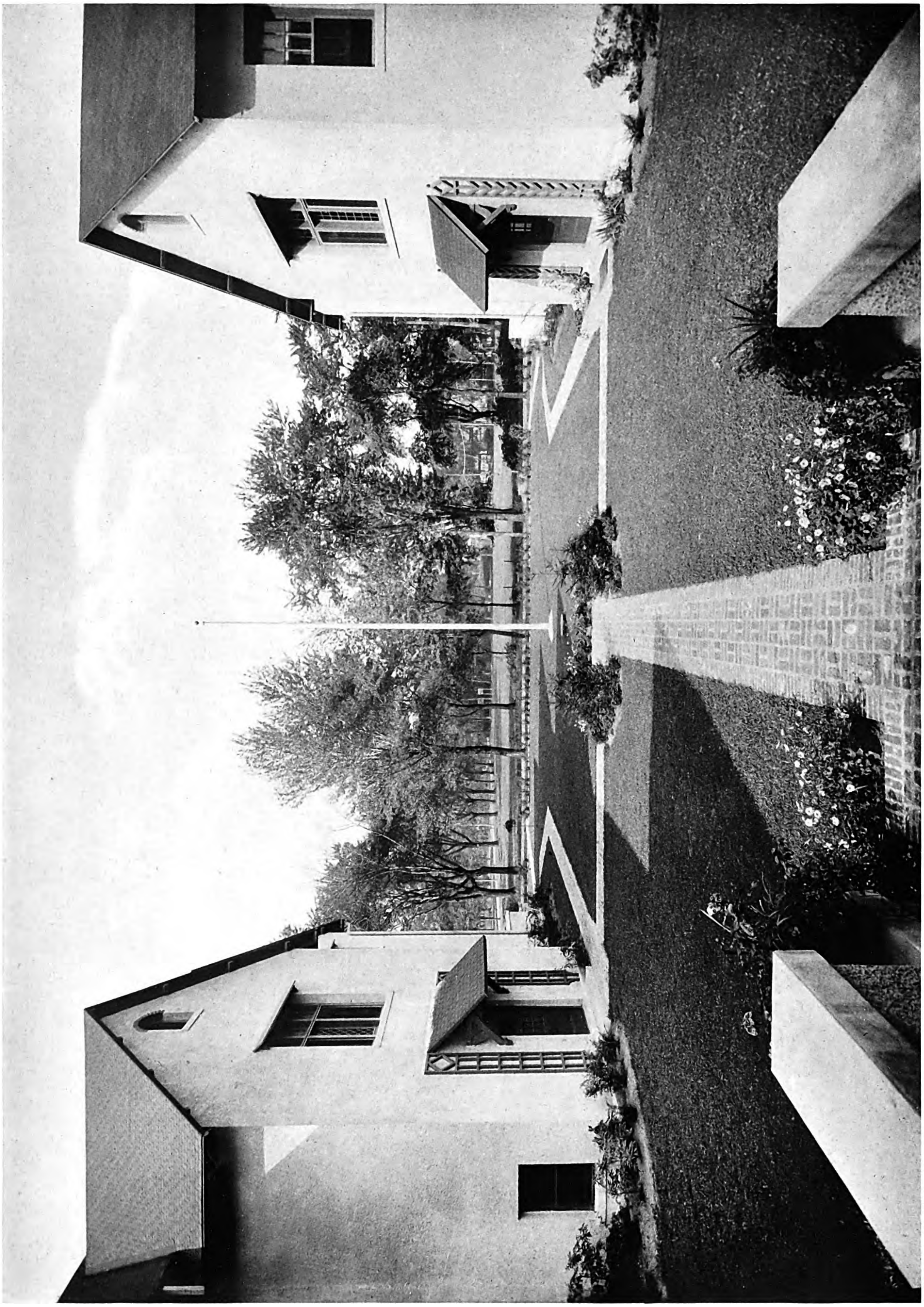
Isaac S. Taylor, architect, of Saint Louis, died at his home in that city on October 28. Born at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1850, educated at the Saint Louis University, his architectural talents, which were of a high order, were developed in the office of George I. Barnett, which office he entered in 1869. Later, establishing himself in practice, his career, with that of his preceptor, from the early seventies, has been synchronous with the architectural progress of Saint Louis. Isaac Taylor was a "big" man. Big in mentality that was evidenced by his professional life, and which found its ultimate expression in the direction of the designing and erection of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of which he was Director of Works, and gargantuan in frame and appetite. While his talents placed him among those architects most noted in his city and state, his many friendships among all classes were founded on a bigness of heart and that conviviality that often obscured the real man, a seeming recurrence of trait from some far off ancestor rather than a thoughtless regard for the excesses of the table. Isaac Taylor never married, and his home life was given to reading and study, both in the line of his profession and in historical research. His knowledge of Gothic architecture was broad and that of the history and the democratic evolution of the United States profound. Such was the composite character of Isaac Taylor. His works, that in importance and number are second to none in his city, are his monument, while his private character is written in the hearts of a legion of friends, who mourn his departure from the scene of his long years of activity. He was a charter member of the Western Association of Architects and upon its consolidation with the Institute became a Fellow and a member of the Saint Louis Chapter.



ROYCEMORE SCHOOL, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS :: ::
LAWRENCE BUCK AND TALLMADGE & WATSON, ARCHITECTS
WEST ENTRANCE OF UPPER SCHOOL :: :: ::



ROYCEMORE SCHOOL, EVANSTON ILLINOIS ::
LAWRENCE BUCK AND TALLMADGE & WATSON, ARCHITECTS
VIEW FROM SOUTH SHOWING GYMNASIUM ::



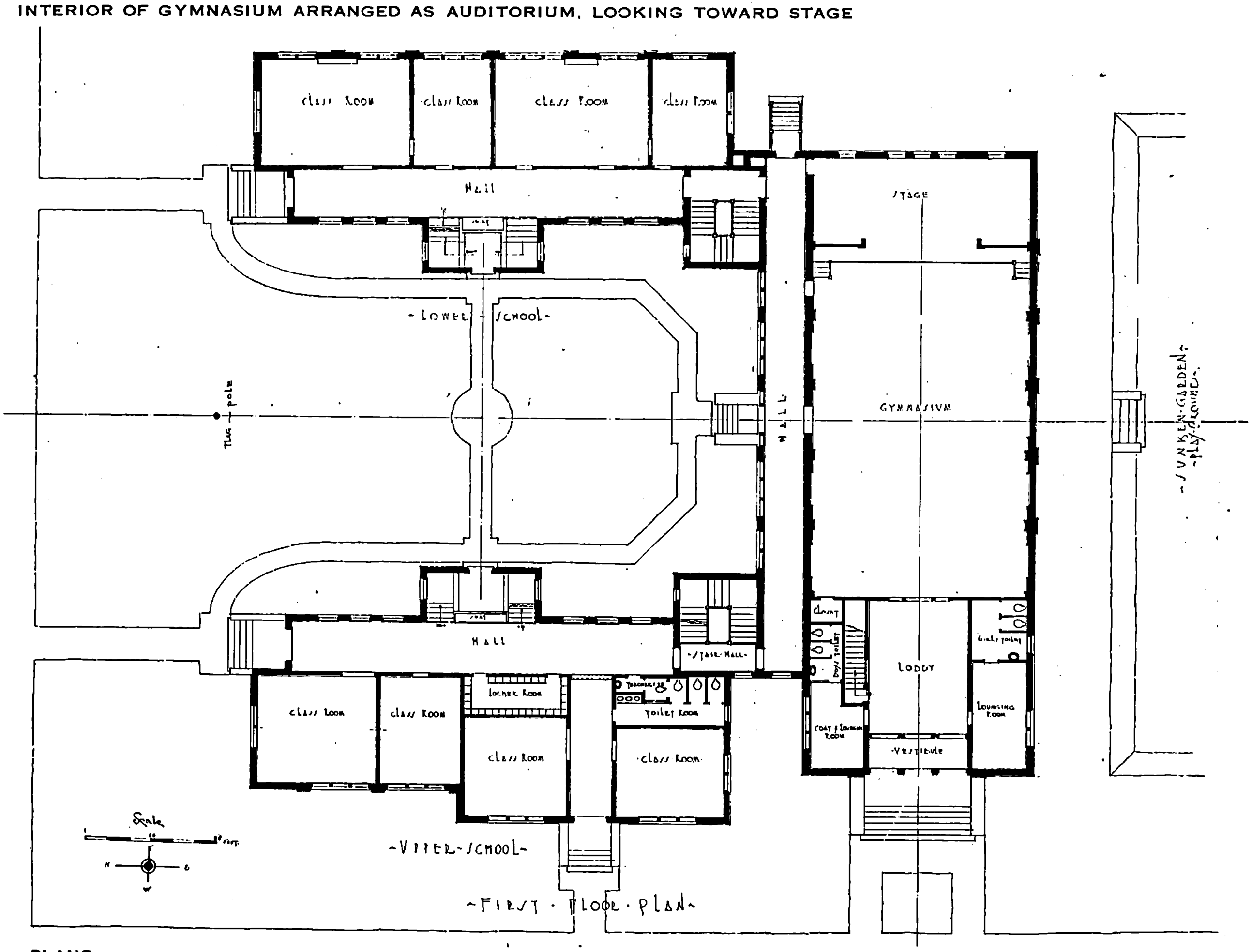
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COURT FROM ENTRANCE OF GYMNASIUM :: ::



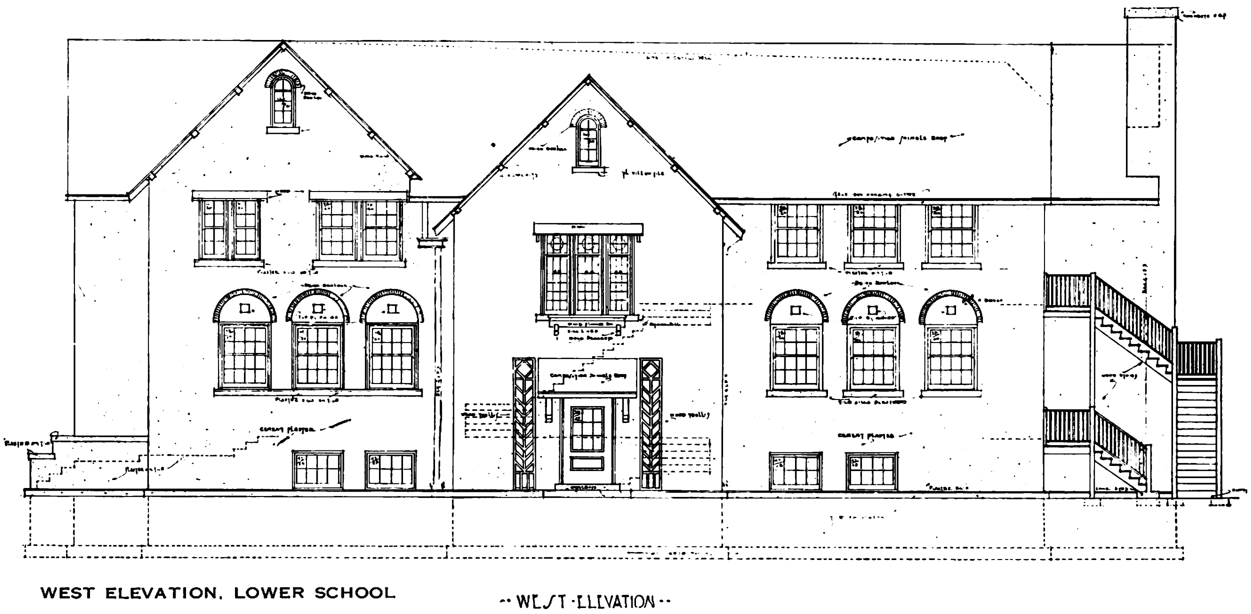
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LAWRENCE BUCK AND TALLMADGE & WATSON, ARCHITECTS
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE :: .: :: .: :.



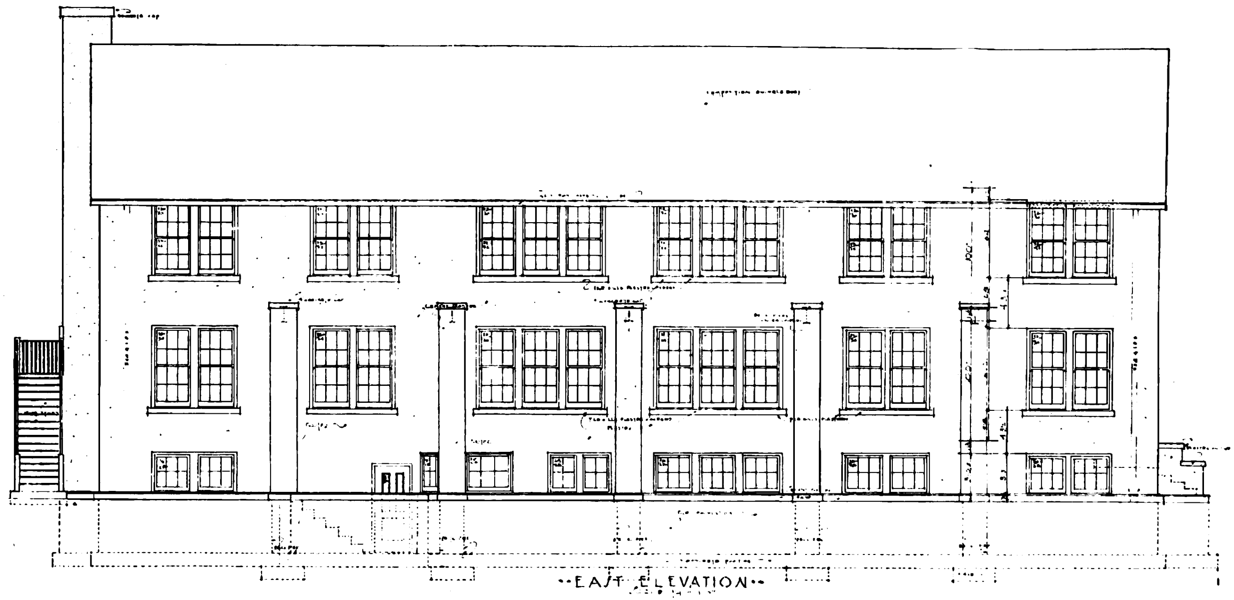
INTERIOR OF GYMNASIUM ARRANGED AS AUDITORIUM, LOOKING TOWARD STAGE



PLANS :: :: :: :: :: ::
ROYCEMORE SCHOOL, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS :: ::
LAWRENCE BUCK AND TALLMADGE & WATSON, ARCHITECTS



WEST ELEVATION, LOWER SCHOOL



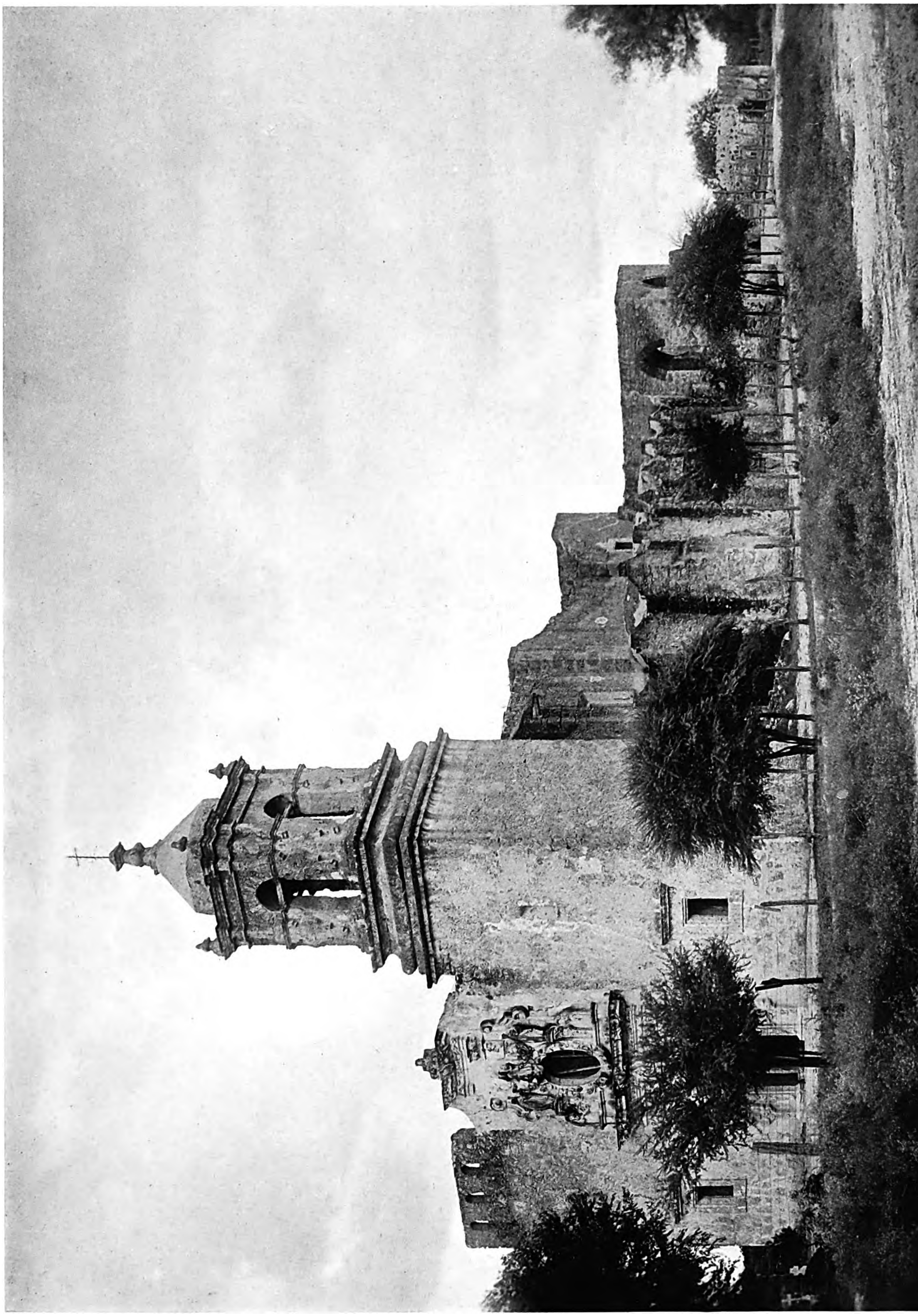
EAST ELEVATION, LOWER SCHOOL



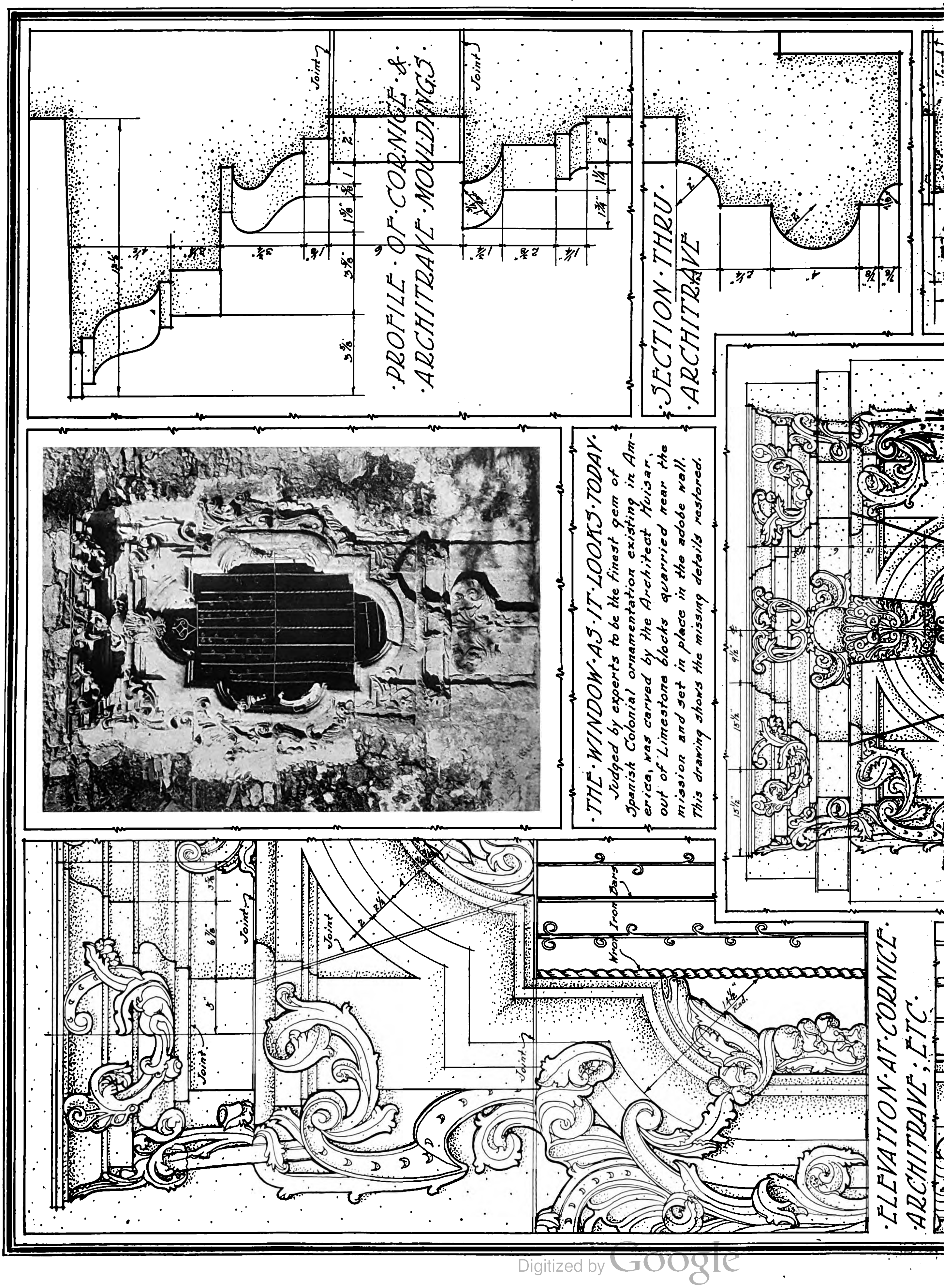
WEST ELEVATION, UPPER SCHOOL

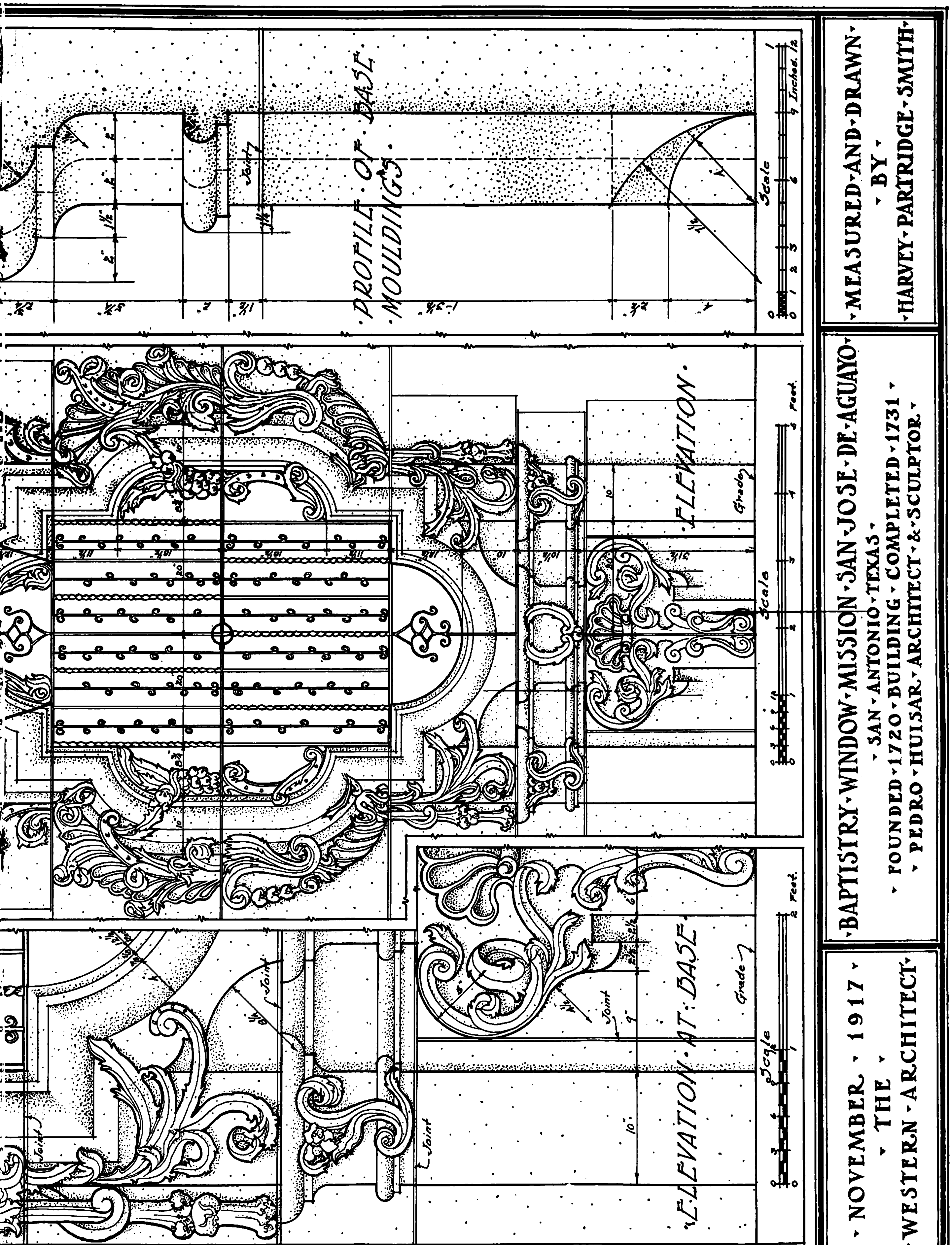
Reproduced to Scale 1 inch equals 16 feet

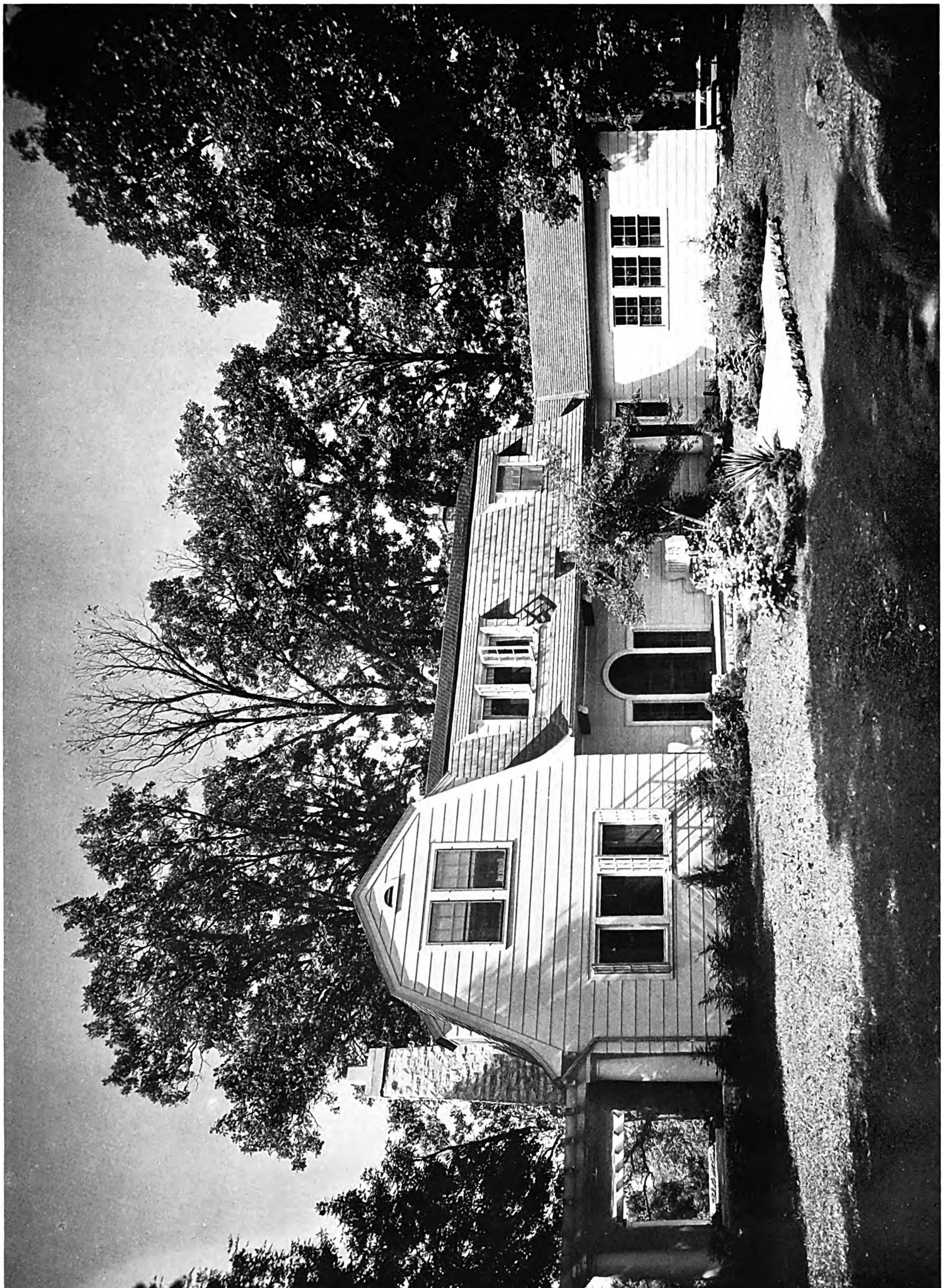
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MISSION SAN JOSE DE AGUAYO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS :: ::
VIEW FROM THE SOUTHEAST SHOWING FACADE. BUILDING COMPLETED 1731
PEDRO HUISAR, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: ::


·PROFILE·OF·CORNICE·&·ARCHITRAVE·MOULDINGS·
·SECTION·THRU·ARCHITRAVE·
·THE·WINDOW·AS·IT·LOOKS·TODAY·
Judged by experts to be the finest gem of Spanish Colonial ornamentation existing in America, was carved by the Architect Huisar, out of Limestone blocks quarried near the mission and set in place in the adobe wall.
This drawing shows the missing details restored.
·ELEVATION·AT·CORNICE·ARCHITRAVE; ETC·
Joint
Wrot Iron Bars

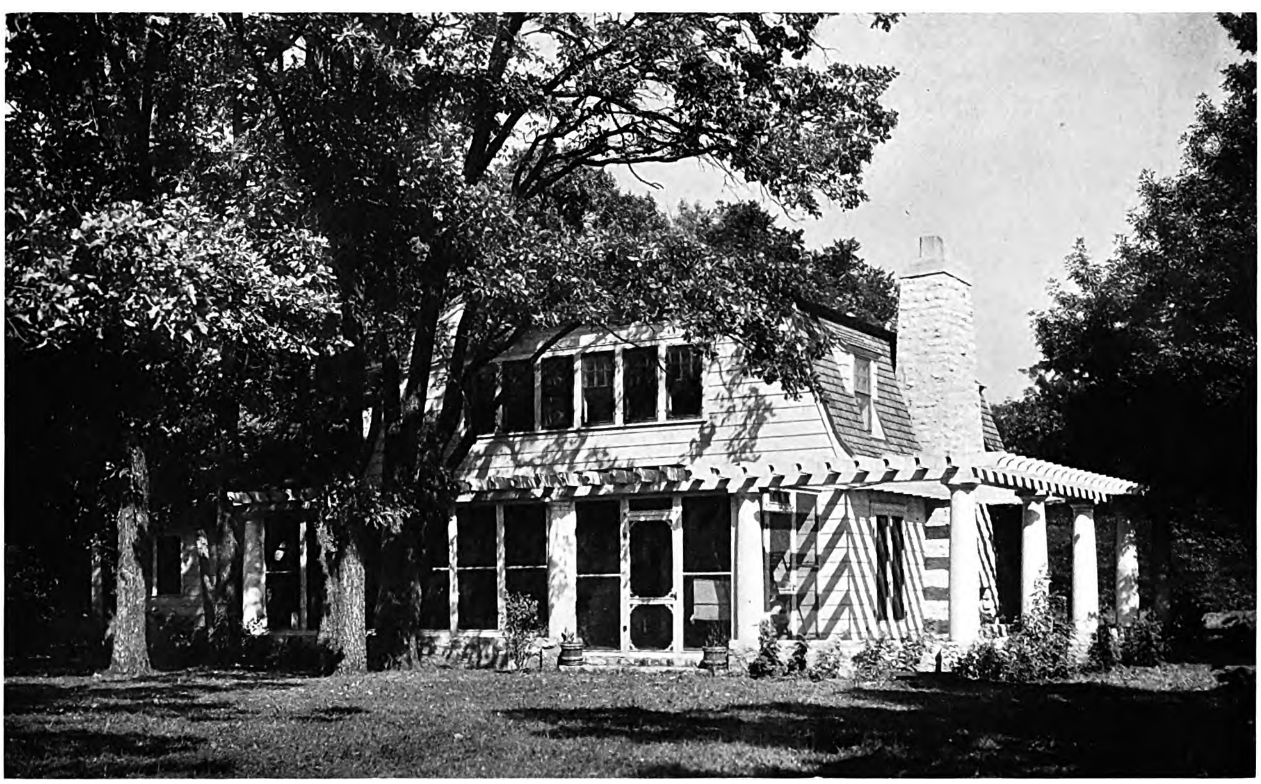

PROFILE OF BASE MOULDINGS
ELEVATION
ELEVATION AT BASE
Scale
Inches
Feet
Joint
Grade
· MEASURED · AND · DRAWN ·
· BY ·
· HARVEY · PARTRIDGE · SMITH ·
· BAPTISTRY · WINDOW · MISSION · SAN · JOSE · DE · AGUAYO ·
· SAN · ANTONIO · TEXAS ·
· FOUNDED · 1720 · BUILDING · COMPLETED · 1731 ·
· PEDRO · HUISAR · ARCHITECT · & · SCULPTOR ·
· NOVEMBER · 1917 ·
· THE ·
· WESTERN · ARCHITECT ·



RESIDENCE FOR MR. O. B. ENGLISH, KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS ::
S. S. BEMAN, A. I. A., ARCHITECT :: :: ::



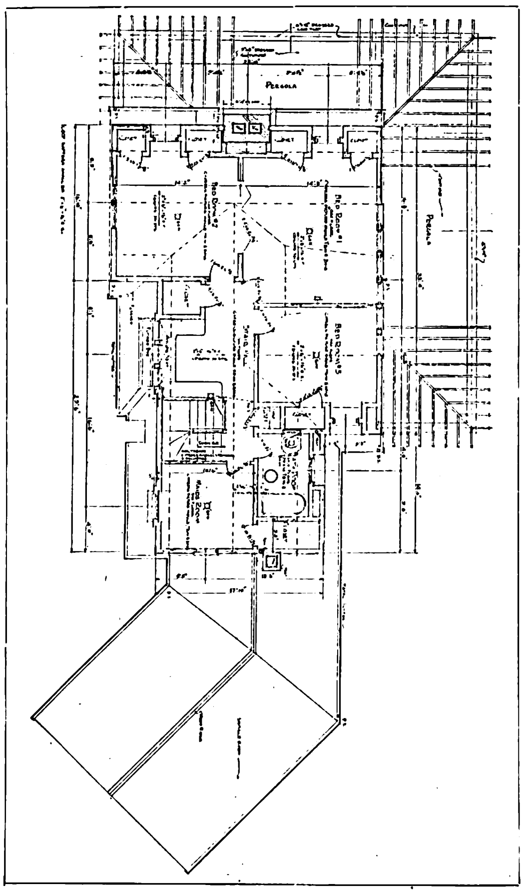
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



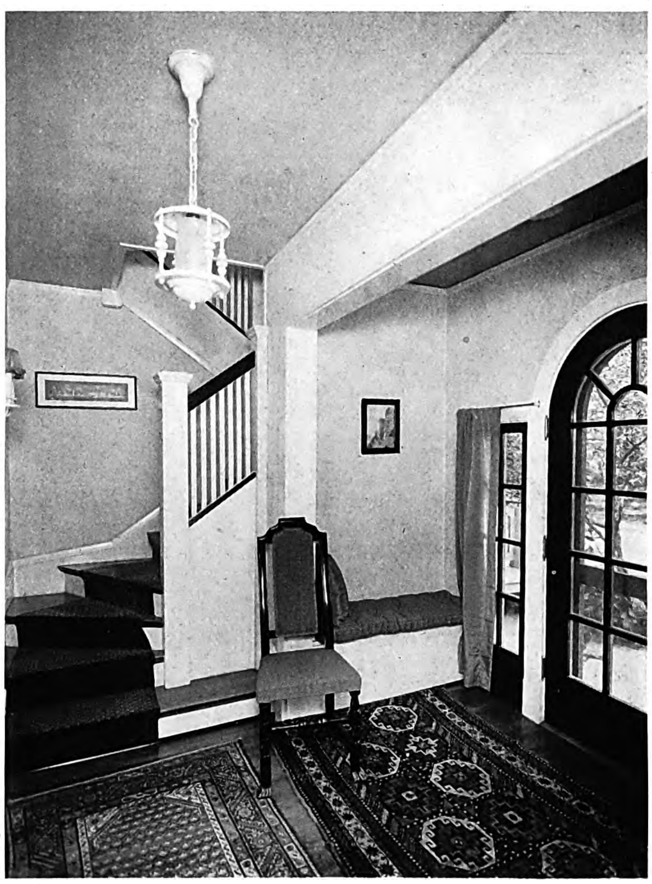
EAST ELEVATION SHOWING SCREENED PERGOLA PORCH
MR. O. B. ENGLISH, KANKAKEEE, ILLINOIS :: ::
S. S. BEMAN, A. I. A., ARCHITECT :. :: ::



LIVING ROOM



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

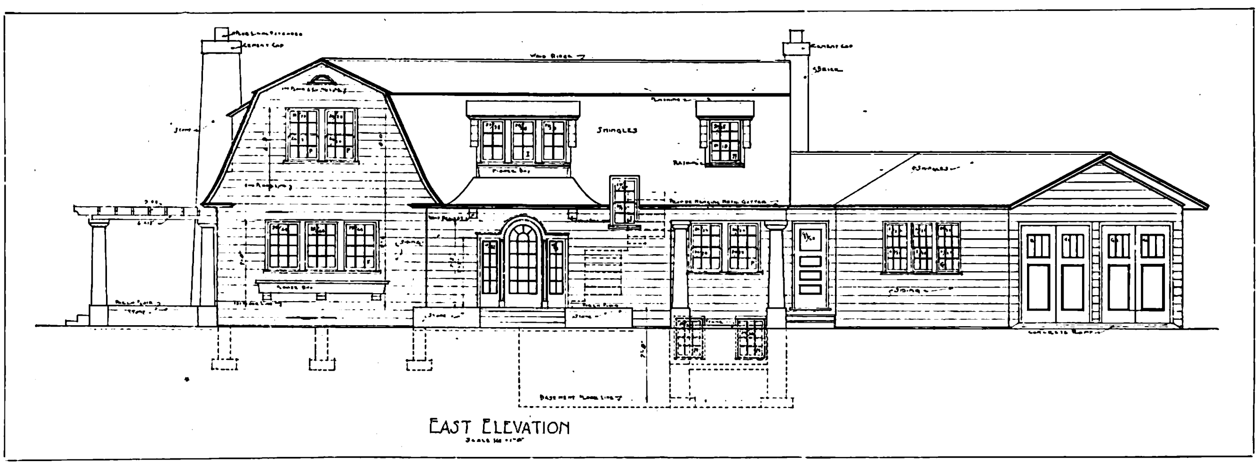


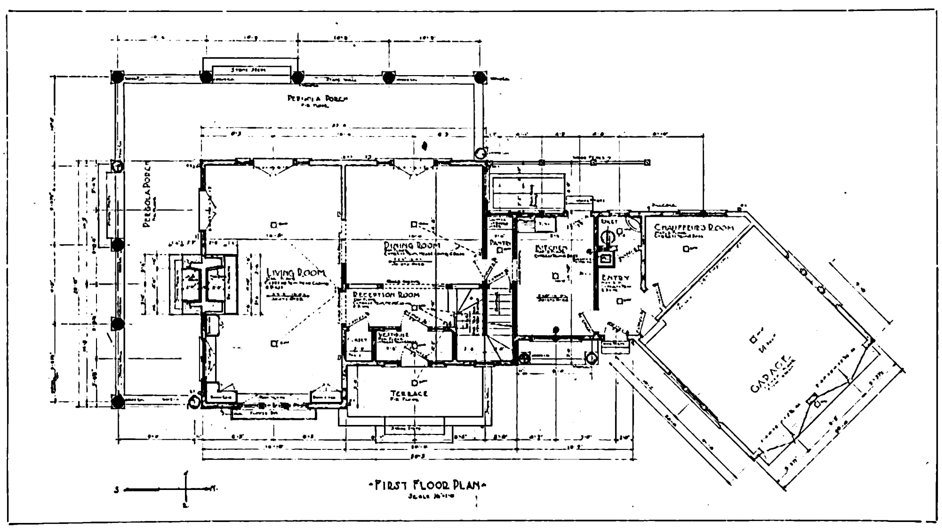
HALL

RESIDENCE FOR MR. O. B. ENGLISH, KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS .:
S. S. BEMAN, A. I. A., ARCHITECT :: :: ::
MISS HAZEL TRAXLER, MINNEAPOLIS, INTERIOR DECORATIONS

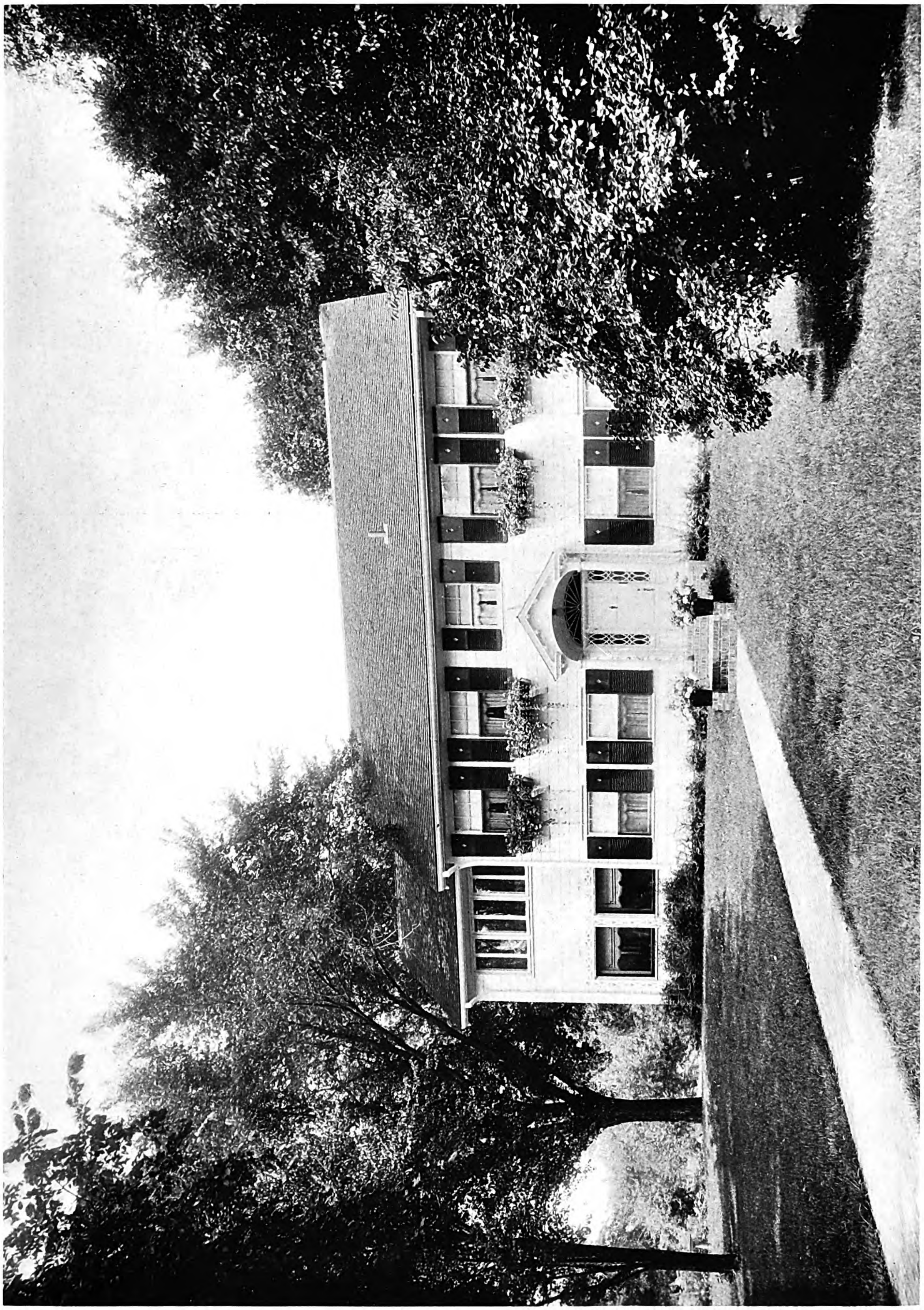


SOUTH ELEVATION SHOWING FIREPLACE PORCH

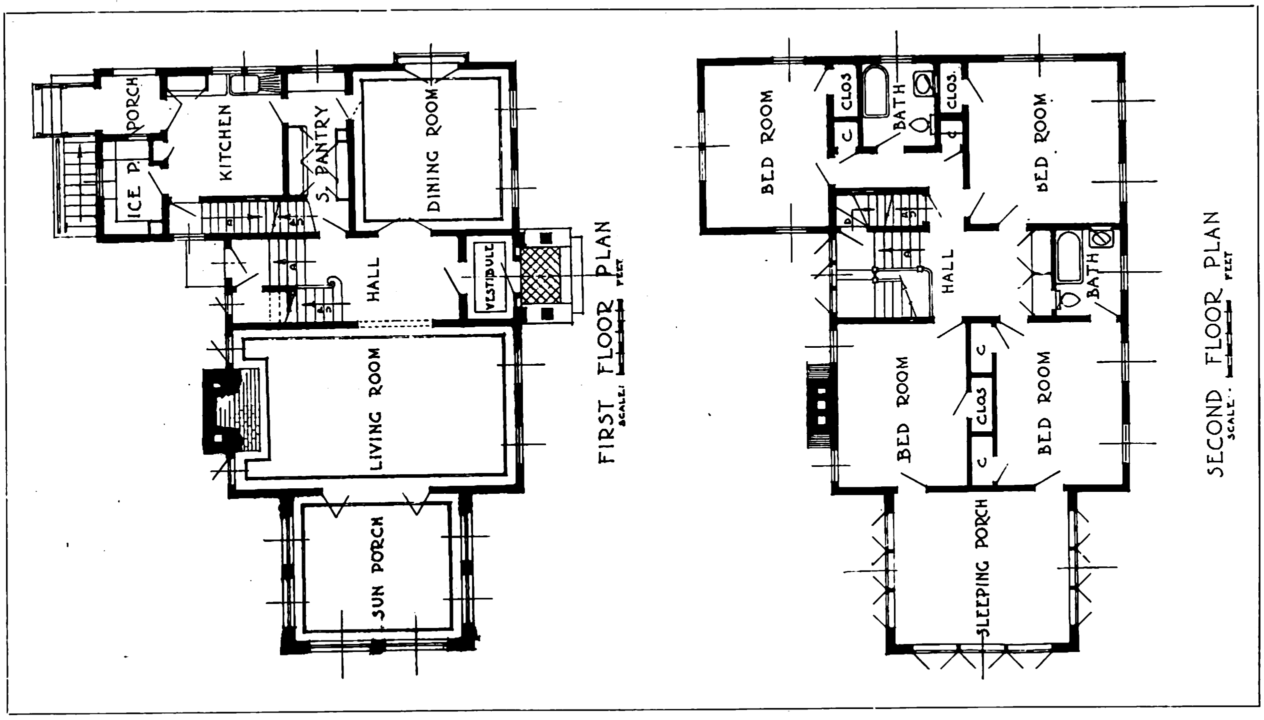




MR. O. B. ENGLISH
KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS
S. S. BEMAN, A. I. A.
ARCHITECT ::



RESIDENCE FOR MR. GUY DART, HINSDALE, ILLINOIS ::
CHATTEN & HAMMOND, ARCHITECT ::



PLANS



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

RESIDENCE FOR MR. GUY DART, HINSDALE, ILLINOIS ::
CHATTEN & HAMMOND, ARCHITECTS ::

Growth of the American School Building

As illustrated by the Roycemore Private School
for Girls at Evanston Illinois

By LAWRENCE BUCK and TALLMADGE & WATSON, Architects

By ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN

Of the multitude of architectural changes that are making the first quarter of this twentieth century distinctive from even the immediate past, those in the form and equipment of the school are most marked. Incorporating the latest thought and most complete expression in this advancement, is the Roycemore School, herein illustrated, located at Evanston, Illinois, "a private school for girls through the grades and high school," of which Lawrence Buck and Tallmadge and Watson of Chicago are the architects.

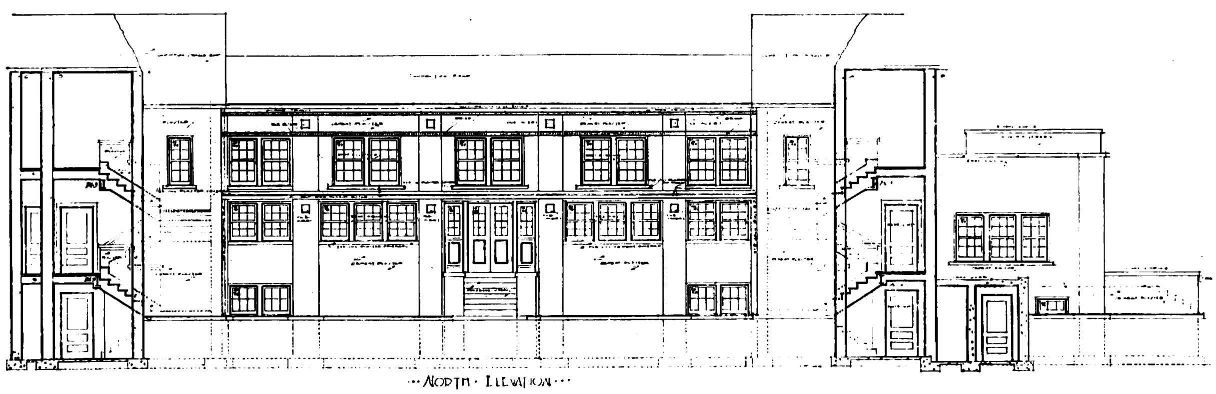
In fact, this school may be held more sociologically typical than even its authors have realized. It is located in a typical American city that has grown in fifty years from an educationally endowed village as typical as New Haven or Cambridge. More so, in its last analysis, for it represents all the growth, intelligence, and freedom from conventions of Middle West Americanism at its best period of evolution.

Unlike those educational towns of Eastern location and fame, Evanston, Illinois, founded by one of the first governors of the state, John Evans, was established as an educational unit, the seat of the Northwestern University. Half of the land in its corporate limits is chartered to the University by the State and theoretical boundaries four miles square are marked by a state charter which prohibits the sale of intoxicants within that distance of the college buildings. The lands, not required for school purposes are leased on ninety-nine years' time, as a revenue for its support.

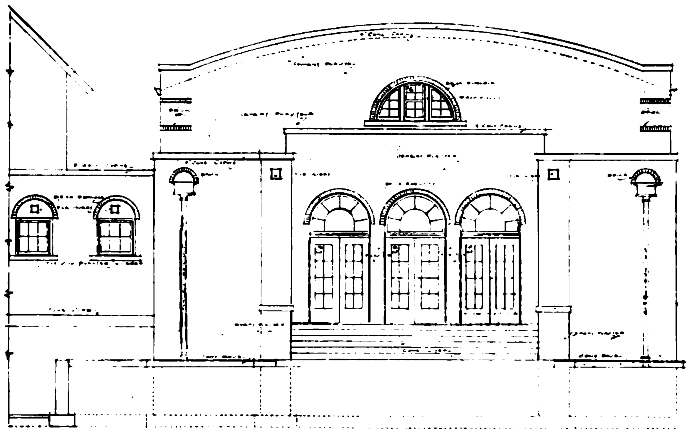
Like all American towns it had its "Little Red Schoolhouse," which was succeeded by a larger, cruxiform, two-story, "courthouse" looking structure surmounted by a dome, whose blue painted convexity dominated the village—there being no need for a "courthouse" or town hall, the law being solely represented by an Irish constable, appointed, not for burglarious protection, but to prevent the youth of the village from swimming in the lake at unsuitable times and places, and the justice shop, the space behind the stove in the judge's grocery store. The school curriculum was the three R's and its athletics were the leap-frog and shinney of the playground and those instituted by the teacher as punishment for infringement of rules. This "public school" has long been superseded by those that mark the American public school as the most thoroughly advanced and intellectually and physically equipped in the world.

It is, however, to the "private" school that attention is drawn by the school for girls here illustrated.

Its prototype existed in those days of village environment, in many respects, complete, far beyond the primitive features found in the public institution of the time. It occupied a block of ground, heavily wooded with giant oaks, and surrounded by a high fence, entered through massive gates, which should have, like their Tennysonian prototype, borne the legend, "Let no man enter in on pain of death." Its "Princess" head was Francis Willard, latterly, when the school became the female adjunct to the University, then merged with it; the great leader and progenitor in the temperance movement that has swept the country from shore to shore. Here the male, represented by the students in the preparatory department of the University, was taboo, and only the surreptitious



North Elevation of Gymnasium, Roycemore School, Evanston, Illinois. Lawrence Buck and Tallmadge & Watson, Architects



West Elevation, Gymnasium, Roycemore School

note, conveyed to those with which the Head sought to

"Lift the woman's fallen divinity
Upon an equal pedestal with man,"

through the hole burrowed under a far corner of the fence by the subsidized small boy, broke the rule of bi-sexual education. The building was two stories and attic in height, surmounted by the inevitable dome, and was divided on its high first floor reached by imposing entrance steps, into wide halls leading to class rooms, with the culinary departments below and dormitories for students above. Its output of students are the mothers and grandmothers of those who today are our representative Americans.

The Roycemore School is built in three units, the Lower School, the Upper School, and the Gymnasium, and to accommodate 125 pupils.

The problem was to build a group of buildings which would provide a maximum of light and air, and would preserve at the same time a home atmosphere, and if possible avoid the institutional and standardized appearance of the ordinary school building. To this end many of the features found in Domestic architecture have been utilized.

The exterior of the building is of white stucco. The high pitched roofs are of red composition shingles. The exterior wood trim is painted a bright apple green, and the ornamental cement spandrels are highly colored. The color is also introduced on the red brick courses and in the various tile inserts. All of the exterior walls are of heavy interlocking tile, plastered on both sides. While the construction is not fire-proof, yet it is more or less fire retarding in that the frame work of the buildings is of steel columns and girders and joists, and studs are of wood. Sackett plaster board is used instead of lath throughout.

There are seven exits from the first floor, and four separate stairways leading to the second floor. The plans describe themselves and furnish a complete equipment for the grades and high school.

Physical, chemical and domestic science laboratories are located in the basement of Upper School, which is high and especially well lighted, and also give commodious space for lunch, and bicycle storage rooms.

The gymnasium, perhaps the most interesting feature, is equipped with a large stage and commodious dressing rooms and gallery. It is much in demand for dances and dramatic entertainments.

No additions of scientific value will be found added to the general knowledge of school-building in this building. What has been obtained, however, is a group of buildings which have sufficient charm to be regarded and loved as a second home by the children who study in its halls. In this regard the architects of the building have been a great help in making the school a pronounced success through their sympathetic study and execution of the problem.

A very large playground adjoins the gymnasium at the south which is used for skating purposes in the winter.

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the Louisville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held in that city on October 11, the following officers being elected: President, Herman Wischmeyer; vice-president, Arthur R. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Val. P. Collins; executive committee, Herman Wischmeyer, Arthur Loomis, Val P. Collins, Henry F. Hawes, Arthur R. Smith, Brinton H. Davis. Three members of the chapter are in service. E. T. Hutchins and George H. Gray are captains of engineers in the United States army and Arthur Tafellin the Officers Reserve Corps.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER A. I. A.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held on October 23, the officers elected were: Louis Discoe, president; Frederick Garber, vice-president; Gustav W. Drach, secretary; Moritz Sax, treasurer; executive committee, the officers and Edward H. Chuckemeyer. The assembly was addressed by Mr. O. F. Shepard on "The Modern Elevator."

Rudolph R. Jahn, architect, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, is now located at 62 North Eighth street in that city.

Harry T. Smith, architect, of Detroit, Michigan, now occupies offices in the Brossy building, 982 Woodward avenue, Detroit.

CITY PLANNING PROGRESS

By GEORGE B. FORD M. A. I. A.

City Planning Progress, 1917. Compiled by the Committee on Town Planning of the American Institute of Architects. Edited by George B. Ford, assisted by Ralph H. Warner. The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

For the first time in the progress of town planning in this country, its history and present status has been epitomized in an exhaustive compilation of facts. It has remained for a committee of the American Institute of Architects to gather the data from authoritative sources and place it in a complete form that is remarkable for its consecutive clearness as for its evidence of the unselfish labors involved in the production of the volume.

Headed by George B. Ford as chairman, and also the editor, upon whom fell the work of assembly and publication, the committee, fifteen in number, was drawn from those in the Institute best qualified and most interested in civic advancement throughout the United States. These architects whose work gives to the movement of city reconstruction a foundation of visible data are: Frederick L. Ackerman, New York; Charles H. Alden, Seattle; Hubert Burnham, Chicago; C. H. Cheney, San Francisco; J. Randolph Coolidge, Boston; Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans; A. L. Fechheimer, Cincinnati; F. E. Giesecke, Austin, Texas; Edwin H. Hewitt, Minneapolis; B. S. Hubbell, Cleveland; Louis LaBeaume, Saint Louis; Ellis L. Lawrence, Portland, Oregon; Ben J. Lubschez, Kansas City; John Hall Rankin, Philadelphia; E. J. Russell, Saint Louis.

In line with that endeavor of the Institute through its members, to give of its best thought and scientific knowledge to the advancement of society in its generation, the work is not copyrighted, and its text and illustrations are at the disposal of all who will follow its lead in the education of the American people in the benefits and method of civic betterment.

The report presents what has been accomplished or is definitely projected in city planning in all cities in the United States of over 25,000 inhabitants, and in a few cities and towns with a smaller population where the work is of special interest. The preface states that every statement in the book is taken either from authentic published reports or from signed statements made by responsible authorities in the respective communities, and no statement is offered from hearsay, or on second-hand information. Where omissions have inadvertently occurred, the Journal of the American Institute of Architects will be glad to make note of them and they will be included in the second edition of the work which will appear in 1919. Industrial housing, which is closely related to the subject, is omitted, as, though a large amount of this data has already come into the hands of the committee in conjunction with other organizations, it plans to compile a book on industrial housing in the near future.

Throughout the report the committee has laid particular stress on the economic and engineering side of city planning, believing that these features are fundamental to progress, and while as architects, the committee is strongly interested in the esthetic side, it is firmly convinced that city planning has been seriously retarded because the first emphasis has been placed on "The City Bautiful," instead of "The City Practical." It insists vigorously that all city planning should start on a foundation of economic practicality and good business sense, and that its sponsors must present facts which will appeal to the business man and convince the manufacturer that city planning is sane and the arguments in its favor reasonable from a commercial standpoint.

The conclusions of the committee are fundamental and borne out by the facts, to which the two hundred pages of the reports are devoted. They are that "there is no royal road to city planning. Hardly anything that a city could undertake will more vitally affect the welfare, prosperity and happiness of future generations. *** If done in a desultory, unsympathetic and slipshod manner, it will cause great waste and endless difficulties in years to come; but if carried out in a workmanlike manner and with true foresight and vision, it will be the most striking contribution that the citizens of today can make to the welfare of those of tomorrow."

THE LIVABLE HOUSE

The Livable House. Its plan and design, by Aymar Embury, II, Architect. Being Volume I, of the "Livable House series" edited by Aymar Embury, II. Moffat, Yard and Company, 120 32nd Street, New York, 1917. Price $2.65.

We have long looked, and with only approximate success, for that "Compendium of Useful Knowledge" that would at once analyze the house synchronous with our present civilization, and develop its design and construction along sane, logical and practical lines.

This most distinctively useful, and in results incomparable, work is found in Mr. Embury's notable contribution to architectural literature—as well as art and shop talk—The Livable House.

To those who are so fortunate as to have seen his work, and the majority of architects who have been attracted by and are familiar with his ren-

ditions in domestic architecture through the illustrations in current publications, have given him a distinctive place among those who have solved the small house problem. That he now gives his deductions to his fellows—and almost as important in practical results, to the intelligent public, is a professional patriotism that will be great and lasting in its effects on our architectural progress.

Dedicating his work "To my clients who have so generously encouraged me, and to whose taste and appreciation I owe so much," Mr. Embury discusses his problem in an introduction that in itself sums up the art, science and philosophy of the livable house. These deductions are not so new, but they are placed in plain, practical form and touch with a sure hand each of the main factors that surround the present growth of domestic architecture. In his production of the volume Mr. Embury has "steadily borne in mind the fact that most houses are built by people of moderate incomes, who cannot afford to build houses of great size, or of extravagant materials," and while all the houses illustrated do not come below the cost of five or six thousand dollars, all have features which are applicable to work of any size, and a great number of them are small.

On the practical side such lines as these stand out and emphasize the introductory: "Within the last few years** the services of architects are being demanded for even the smallest houses" by "practically everyone who is sufficiently educated to feel that professional service accomplishes something more than aesthetic result." "The profession is by no means useful only from the artistic side." "A competent architect can get a little more room out of the same space than the carpenter or untrained house builder." "Since no house can be built without any drawings, and since drawings cannot be made without expense, an architect's fee is by no means money wasted, even from the purely utilitarian standpoint." "If one goes direct to a carpenter, or a contractor, and arranges with him to build a house, one will not have the advantage of the competitive element, nor will have any knowledge of the exact features that are to be incorporated." "The specifications, which so many think are long-winded and unnecessary, are crammed full of directions essential to good construction," and while specifications should be brief as possible, the writer finds that he is "unable to state all the requirements of the owner as to proper methods of construction, the materials to be used and the class of workmanship which it is desired to obtain in less than about fourteen or fifteen thousand words." "The drawings for the average small country house will be about thirty in number," showing clients that the "work of the architect does not terminate when he has made a pretty picture and a small plan."

In its artistic aspect, emphasis is given to the fact that "good taste is not confined to the wealthy" nor is it "synonymous with expense," and its products are "as available to the poor as the rich."

Of the two hundred pages in the work about ninety are given to illustration; the remainder to text in four chapters devoted to the "necessary preliminaries," the "choice of a design," "plans" and "materials." The seven by ten inch pages are printed on heavy plate paper and both text and half-tone illustrations excellently printed and bound.

OBITUARY

Theodore Starrett, founder of the contracting firm of Thompson-Starrett Company, died at his home in Prospect Plain, New York, on October 9th, in his fifty-third year. Although coming from a distinctively literary family, his mother being at one time editor of the first woman's magazine in this country, the Starrett boys, Paul, William and Theodore, in early life took to building construction, and each has made a record second to none in the contracting fraternity. Theodore Starrett entered the office of Burnham and Root at an early age, and his training with these architects and their subsequent friendship, had much to do with his skill in building construction and success in contracting for the erection of many of the largest structures in Chicago, New York and Toronto. His death at so early an age is a distinctive loss to the country.

Frederic Corser, son of Frederick G. Corser, one of Minneapolis' oldest and most valued architects, died in that city on October 24th. He was but 29 years of age, yet had given much promise of high architectural attainments, his work as a draftsman in the office of Hewitt and Brown showing not only an exceptional talent for design, but a constructive ability of high order. As a draftsman he is understood to have had material connection with the design of the Pro-cathedral dome, under Masqueray, and the spire of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church under Hewitt and Brown, two of the most imposing architectural forms that break the Minneapolis sky-line. This journal, of which the bereaved father was at one time editor, extends to him its most heartfelt sympathy, and with the profession to which Frederic Corser was becoming a brilliant and valuable member, joins in regret

that it is called upon to lose the talent and the city the results of the skill that was his.

NEW YORK STATE REGISTRATION

In the second annual report presented by the state board for registration of architects, through its president, D. Everett Waid, to the University of the State of New York, which is charged with the duty of administering the registration law, are found conclusions gained through two years of close observation of its operation and effect. In his report Mr. Waid says:

"The Board of Examiners, after two years' experience with the operation of the registration law, and, after examining the work of scores and hundreds of architects who are not a credit to their profession, is confirmed in its belief that the most important function of the law is its tendency to raise the standard of education and technical qualifications. It does not prevent engineers and others doing building work, but it does forbid any new practitioner assuming the title of "architect" until permission is granted for reasons which in effect make "architect" a degree and the certificate a diploma of achievement. The law does not in any way compel the public to patronize architects, except as it may command respect by fixing high standards of ability and qualifications for those permitted to use the title. Your board believes that it has evidence of a strong impulse toward higher education on the part of young men ambitious to practice, and, with the assistance of architectural schools willing to co-operate with the board, has confidence that the law will justify its beneficent purpose."

The New York registration act creating the board of examiners was passed April 28, 1915, and was re-enacted May 4, 1917, with amendments the two years trying out made necessary. The total registrations in the state are 1367, and the disapprovals during the two years, 358. There are now fourteen states in which the profession of architecture is regulated by registration laws.

Fermer S. Cannon Company, architects, Indianapolis, Ind., have moved their office from the Traction Terminal Building, to Suite 103, 21 Virginia Avenue.

TEXAS CHAPTER A. I. A.

The Texas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held its annual meeting at Waco on October 28th. The officers elected were: President, J. B. Hubbell, of Dallas; vice president, James Wahrenberger, of San Antonio; secretary, F. C. Teich, of Houston; treasurer, D. F. Coburn, of Dallas; executive committee, H. A. Overbeck, of Dallas; Olie J. Lorehn, of Houston, and F. E. Giesecke, of Austin.

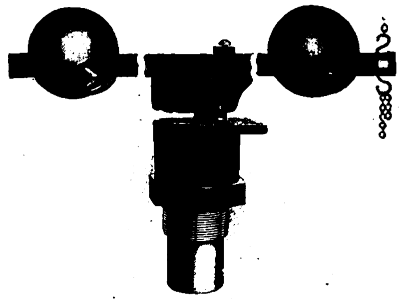
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for the

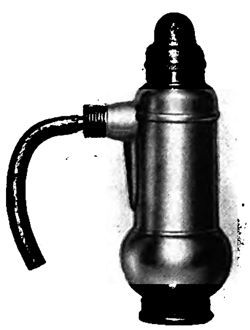
architect and engineer



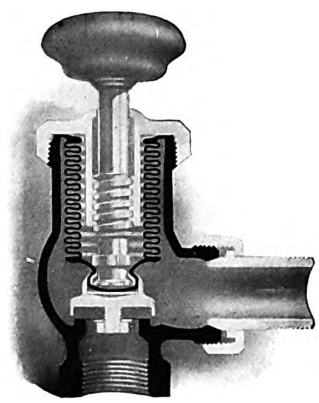
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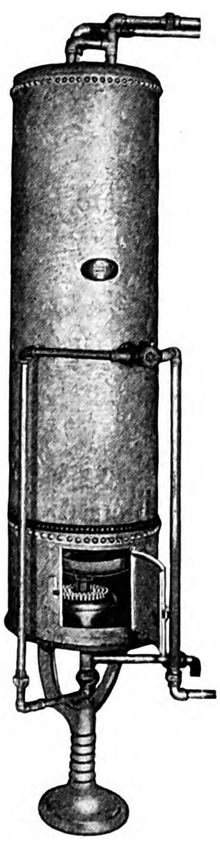
See Sweet's, pages 834 - 837 and send for Catalog T. W. A.



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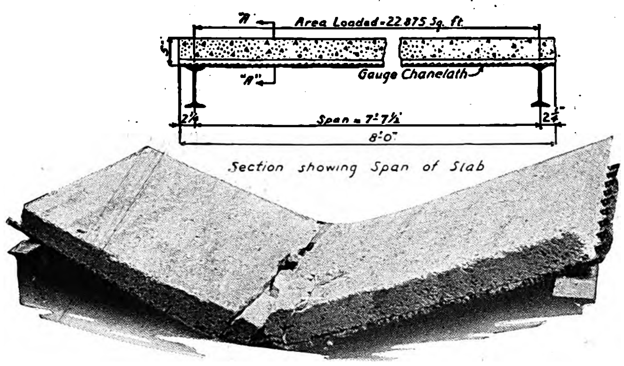
Sweet's Architectural Catalogue describes Economy Boilers.

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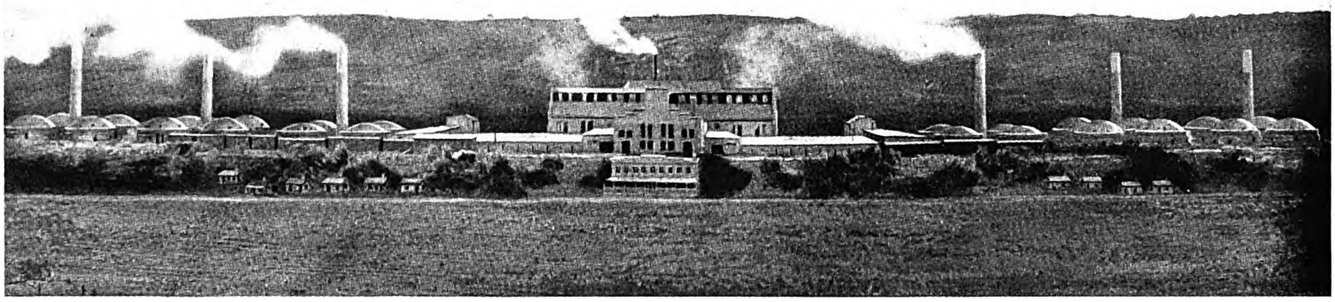
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MINNEAPOLIS

VOLUME XXVI
NUMBER 6

DECEMBER
1917

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN CHICAGO

"Consult Your Architect"

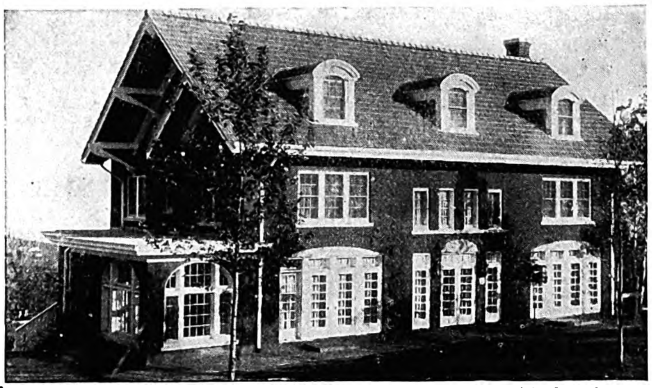
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We have taken pains to advise those who may read this advertisement to refer all matters pertaining to the roof to their architect.

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THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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A $6000 HOUSE COMPETITION

A competition for a six thousand dollar house is open till December 26th, at Columbus, Ohio, in connection with a real estate and building exhibition, to be held on January 21-30. While the prizes aggregate only $500, this competition should attract the attention of designers generally, as its object is to encourage home builders not to delay building. The competition is under the direction of the Columbus Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and in co-operation with the Columbus Builders Exchange and the Real Estate Board. The awards will be made by architects, Frank L. Packard, George H. Buford and Charles L. Inscho, of Columbus. The exposition is under the organization and management of L. C. Vinson, of Cleveland, long known to architectural clubs, both in the east and on the coast, as a capable and energetic conductor of architectural exhibitions. The Columbus-Cleveland idea should be adopted at every building center in the country this winter for the stimulation of local home building.

Attention is called to the pamphlets now being circulated among architects by the Portland Cement Association and those by the several individual company adjuncts, each containing valuable data on the use of concrete,from its treatment in cold weather to its value in solving the industrial house problem. These pamphlets are encyclopedic in importance and value and should be studied and preserved in the office libraries for reference and record.

ILLINOIS ARCHITECTS HANDBOOK

Receipt of a copy of the twentieth annual edition of the "Handbook for Architects and Builders," complied and published by the Illinois Society of Architects, calls instant attention to the vast constructive and advisory activities of that society in the interest of its members, craft and the public it serves. While the major portion of its members and work centers in Chicago, its province is the state, and its influence is felt in every part of the Union. Its officers are working officers, its committees are unique among these adjuncts to most associations in that they take their appointments seriously and strive to fill all the requirements of the several duties in their charge. Arbitration, public action, contractors' credits, standardizing specifications and war relations are only a few of the ramifying interests covered by these committees, beside those directly connected with the conduct of the society.

This spirit of activity for the co-ordination and improvement of all that connects with building construction is reflected in the Handbook, and a "compendium of useful knowledge only faintly describes this gathering together of professional and business information. Its compilation has drawn heavily upon the time and labor of many of the best informed members of the society, and in its publication no money has been spared to make it complete and serviceable and the best reference work possible for architects, engineers and builders, furnishing the architect with information under one cover which he requires daily in the practice of his profession. Beside a list of society members and other society details, the volume covers the entire field of building practice generally, with particular reference to that of Chicago. It contains the revised building ordinances of the city, with many of the vague sections illustrated with drawings and diagrams, and, in connection, in a comprehensive index, covers all sections, gives special rulings, etc. In standards and formulae it contains rules for wiring, standard measurement for excavation and concrete work, and structural steel specifications for billet steel, concrete reinforcement bars, strength of materials, specifications for plain concrete floors, formula for heating and ventilating, sections of the sanitary code of interest to architects with index, office practice as recommended by the Society, flat slab construction and formulae, code of plumbers and plumbing, revised basis for pricing extra work, standard specifications for southern yellow pine timbers, the design of wind bracing in steel skeleton construction and an article on varnish, its manufacture, use and application. It also contains an article on architectural acoustics, and many other tables and formulae useful to architects. The society has performed a work of definite benefit to its members and the public at large in the production of this comprehensive handbook.



The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS

Why Not Masonry Construction?

May we offer a suggestion? We face a war condition. It is for the American architect to circumvent it. Steel is scarce and high and must long remain so. That good, old-fashioned masonry construction offers a way out of many a bad situation is a thought publicly sponsored by Mr. Cass Gilbert and others.

Even in ordinary times, *much* steel is used where masonry would be better *and cheaper*. Steel construction has become, perhaps, too much the idiom of American architecture. St. Peter's was built without it and so have been many large American structures.

If the tremendous ingenuity of the American architectural profession be directed to the solution of the present problem by the use of true masonry construction (even where in many cases it seems impossible, offhand) we believe that great results will soon be apparent—results having, as an important by-product, a permanent gain to American architecture.

We shall welcome comment on this suggestion by any member of the profession.

INDIANA LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, BOX 528, BEDFORD, INDIANA

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Housing Problem to Meet War Conditions

In a report recently issued in England by the National Federation of House Builders, are a number of recommendations that apply to American housing conditions. True, we have no Government movement that makes a business of promoting adequate housing for the people. This is left almost entirely to private enterprise and the speculative builder. But the main suggestion is the report itself. We should—and according to the signs of the times—soon must have either government or municipal action toward providing adequate, rentable quarters commensurate with the growth of urban population, and these improved in design and equipment to meet modern ideas of convenience and comfort. There is, and always will be, a class that cannot pay an economic rent for housing accommodations of the standard considered imperative according to our modern ideas of public health, and for this class private enterprise cannot, or will not provide. We have a few examples of a semi-public character in collective housing, mainly the work of large corporations to house their employes in convenient proximity to their work and to govern their health and social surroundings. Thirty years ago the town of Pullman near Chicago and the Proctor and Gamble town near Cincinnati, were our first assays into community house building. Recently the steel town of Gary, and the newer town by the same corporation and architect near Duluth were added to the small list of community towns. In municipalities, Milwaukee has its county housing enterprise, Muirdale, and we know of none other. Minnesota is probably the furthest advanced of all the states in practical efforts to solve the housing problem for the people and direct their ambition toward a better system of living. Under the direction of its State Art Society there have been two competitions in which the most skilled architects of the state presented design and plans, one for a model farm house and the other an urban residence on the conventional fifty-foot front lot, and these plans are free to those who apply for them. The Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis, in order to centralize a population as much as to promote factory manufacturing growth, has laid out a large tract near the city and its arrangement, design and construction is in the hands of one of the most capable architects in the state. In fact wherever a body, corporation, association or municipality has taken up a housing problem it has been placed in the hands of a skilled practitioner for solution. The English report calls attention to the unavoidable increase in building cost, a condition that will remain abnormal long after peace is declared. In view of this, it recommends the drastic overhauling of building regulations so that waste may be eliminated and new methods that necessity have evolved may be used, and points to the munition housing of the Government as an example of building satisfactory cottages markedly at variance with the requirements of municipal and state building ordinances. The houses built under war conditions will be obliged to compete in rents with pre-war constructions and it will be impossible for houses to be built as a business enterprise unless special conditions are established during the unsettled transition period.

The Civic Center Building Controversy at San Francisco

In making reference to the dispute which has arisen in San Francisco over the design accepted in a competition by the State for its building in the group that forms part of the Civic Center plan for that city, it is with no wish to enter a controversy of which the merits are difficult to judge at this distance and in which both sides are upheld by architects of national repute. Therefore comment is made because of the news value of a matter which is agitating the profession of San Francisco and the Coast, and its special professional interest because of its effect on the dignity of the profession generally through the personalities which seem to have entered into the discussion, unavoidable perhaps, but still to be regretted none the less. The design is by one of the most capable architects on the

Coast, and as a design it seems that the most that can be said against it is that it suggests an Italian building by one of the great architects of the fifteenth century. As there are other buildings in the United States by equally talented architects the lines of which are as suggestive of foreign works, this is not a strong point. But a more serious feature is that the design belongs to a group, with which it is said to scale not at all. And "in plan," this seems to be about all there is to it. Because of the importance of the work, the unquestioned abilities of those who champion both sides of the controversy, the credit of the profession before the community, and the general good of the present and future public of a city that is doing its best to make its architecture notable, we would advise that the whole matter of the design and its suitability to the site and surroundings be taken before the National Commission of Fine Arts at Washington for adjustment, and the judgment of that authoritative body taken as final by all concerned. To its decision no personal or local influence can be charged. Its members are the peers of the profession, and are capable of giving a substantially correct judgment. If that Commission can be induced to take the matter for adjudication it will be a boon to the city of San Francisco in an art sense, and should bring professional harmony again to rest within her gates.

Arbitration in Settling Building Contract Disputes

A report submitted to the Illinois Society of Architects by a member of its committee on arbitration, Richard E. Schmidt, shows decidedly that arbitration is the cheaper and better way for deciding disputes over building matters. That the contending parties can have their differences more equitably and justly passed upon by an umpire with expert knowledge of building construction, and at much smaller expense than through trial by court and jury is certain. In this dispute the contractor presented eighteen claims for compensation. The other side claimed faulty work and deviation from specifications. The contractor had begun suit in a municipal court, but as the attorneys on both sides advised their clients that the evidence would needs be extremely technical and a jury trial interminable, it was agreed to place it before Mr. Schmidt as umpire. The evidence was typewritten, each attorney summed up his argument and the papers were filed jointly in the court, the original suit being withdrawn, and an equitable award made and paid. Of course, this method of adjustment is no more than common sense. There is nothing more ridiculous that the suit in court involving technical evidence. We remember two long days given to a suit in which a draftsman sued for payment for making a perspective drawing, wherein neither the defending lawyer nor jury knew a perspective from a wheelbarrow. The amount involved was forty dollars. The court, jury and eight of the highest paid draftsmen in town as witnesses, spent two days in reaching a decision. The draftsman was awarded his money and eighteen dollars was paid as mileage to the witnesses. An architect umpire could have settled the case justly in fifteen minutes. If it were generally understood that as a rule no lawyer can argue, or judge or jury decide even the most ordinary case involving building technicalities without having had a previous training in the science of building, the arbitration method would be resorted to in most cases.

Endorses 6 Per Cent Fee for Community Plans

Strong protests have been entered in Milwaukee because the architects of the million dollar socialistic-county venture called Muirdale charged and collected six per cent upon the "entire cost of the work." True, it is alleged that this commission was collected on the coal bought during construction, the engineers' salary and that of the landscape gardener, etc., but as the latter was engaged for one seventy-five a month and the architects, without a written contract, only charged the minimum fee for general architectural services of six per cent, when the varied character of the work might have warranted ten or fifteen per cent, the county has not been robbed by the architects, no matter what the verdict of architects, Marshall and Fox, and engineers, Vaughn and Meyer, may have been as to the delinquencies of contractors. It is probable that engaging the architects without a written agreement in regard to compensation was "good business," as the facts would indicate that the county received full measure at a low figure for services that called for unusual architectural requirements.

When we see the transportation of the country monopolized by a medium, the railroads, which is incapable of expansion, and view the boatlessness of the great waterways, we are sure that the legislators of the past were either fools or knaves. Even now, with a congested traffic condition that is a disgrace to an enlightened people, the same breed of incompetents seem to be doing business at the same old stand so far as water transportation is concerned.

The Problem of the Institutional Church

As exemplified by plans for its solution presented for consideration and adoption to the Immanuel Baptist Church of Chicago

EMERY STANFORD HALL, Architect

By ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN

(Illustrated in Plate Pages)

IN A REPORT to the joint conference committee representing Baptist denominational interests in Chicago, Emery Stanford Hall, architect, has presented a "preliminary study and report of investigations as to a feasible method of developing the problem of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Chicago, so as to meet changing conditions incident to abandonment of its neighborhood as an exclusive residence district, and the subsequent encroachment of manufacturing and retail business."

This report typifies the problem of many churches of different denominations in the larger cities of this country. Mr. Hall's deductions result from a long and exhaustive study of the involved situation, not alone as an architect commissioned to find a solution, but from the standpoint of the layman deeply concerned in carrying on the work of the church as an institution for service. His solution is here presented, with illustrations of the plans explanatory of the work, as a contribution of much importance in the development of church architecture.

Mr. Hall presents as a basis of argument that, "The monuments of the past remain to us an expression of the needs of those that have gone before. If we could understand their architecture we could understand their needs; and, conversely, if we understand their need we have the key to their architecture."

The growth of cities, the encroachment of business upon residence districts, leaving still the need of religious and philanthropic ministration in these districts, brings the need for consolidation and concentration of effort and a greater denominational unity to effect economy of administration.

Mr. Hall sums up as the essence of church ideal, "Human Service," and he finds that his problem is to plan a building that shall fittingly serve to perpetuate this ideal and at the same time form a means for centralizing denominational interests.

To illustrate the point that architecture is the outgrowth of need, Mr. Hall reviews in detail the religions and their architectural expressions in the many great civilizations of the past. The Egyptian idea of a future life determined the architecture of Egypt, of which the only remaining evidence, in preserved form, is the pyramids. Athens expressed its ideal in the Parthenon and other beautiful temples, and when this ideal was lowered and worldly pleasure became the paramount desire of man, the Roman Forum represented that ideal.

The Roman bath, the Pompeiian home, the Italian Basilican church, and the churches of Europe and Great Britain or Saint Peters at Rome were all described by Mr. Hall in an endeavor to accentuate how closely the architecture of a people followed and sought to express their inmost desires and aspirations.

Turning to the problem of the Immanuel Baptist church, and that his plans may be better understood, Mr. Hall's review of conditions and surroundings are quoted, the conditions he enumerates in general being synchronous with those of other denominations in similar neighborhood surroundings. Mr. Hall thus reviews this situation and theory of amelioration:

"The Immanuel church has had a record of service which must be perpetuated. The families who formerly lived in its neighborhood have moved to other locations, leaving in their place important retail business immediately surrounding the church location, flanked on either side with manufacturing institutions employing large numbers of young men and women. Homes that have not given place to these institutions now house the poorer class of families and boarding-houses, which, because of financial limitations, are willing to be content with month to month leases.

"We have, then, a community teeming with a population, the vast majority of whom are unable to contribute toward the support of a large religious and charitable institution. Practically, the only considerable neighborhood support which can be hoped for must come from the heads of the various industrial and commercial establishments which find their headquarters in this community. To appeal to these, an institution of this character must show its ability to minister to the wants of their employes . . .

"To meet the growing religious needs of the city, . . . including the city-wide rallies of such movements as the young people's societies, Sunday schools, boy scouts, ministerial associations and like gatherings, it appears, from a study of the situation, that if a building can be designed to minister to these various needs in a satisfactory manner, the community of interests thus established between these various rather diversified interests can be made mutually contributory.

"It was with these ideals in mind that the plans presented were evolved. . . . The building should embody, as an endowment in its make-up sufficient revenue-producing space to take care of the expense of up-keep.

"The plan scheme devised contemplates the erection of a tower-like building occupying the entire approximate 124 feet frontage of the lot by 52 feet in depth, deriving its light from Michigan boulevard on the front and from the space over the lower portion of the building in the rear. The entire rear portion of the lot to be occupied by a building of equivalent five stories, containing an auditorium to seat in the neighborhood of 2,000, a large number of class rooms, lecture rooms, chapels, drill rooms of every kind necessary to house a church carrying on very extended institutional work and also to offer accommodations for all sorts of meetings which would come to this institution if it became religious headquarters for the Protestant denominations of the city, and district headquarters of the missionary activities of the Baptist church.

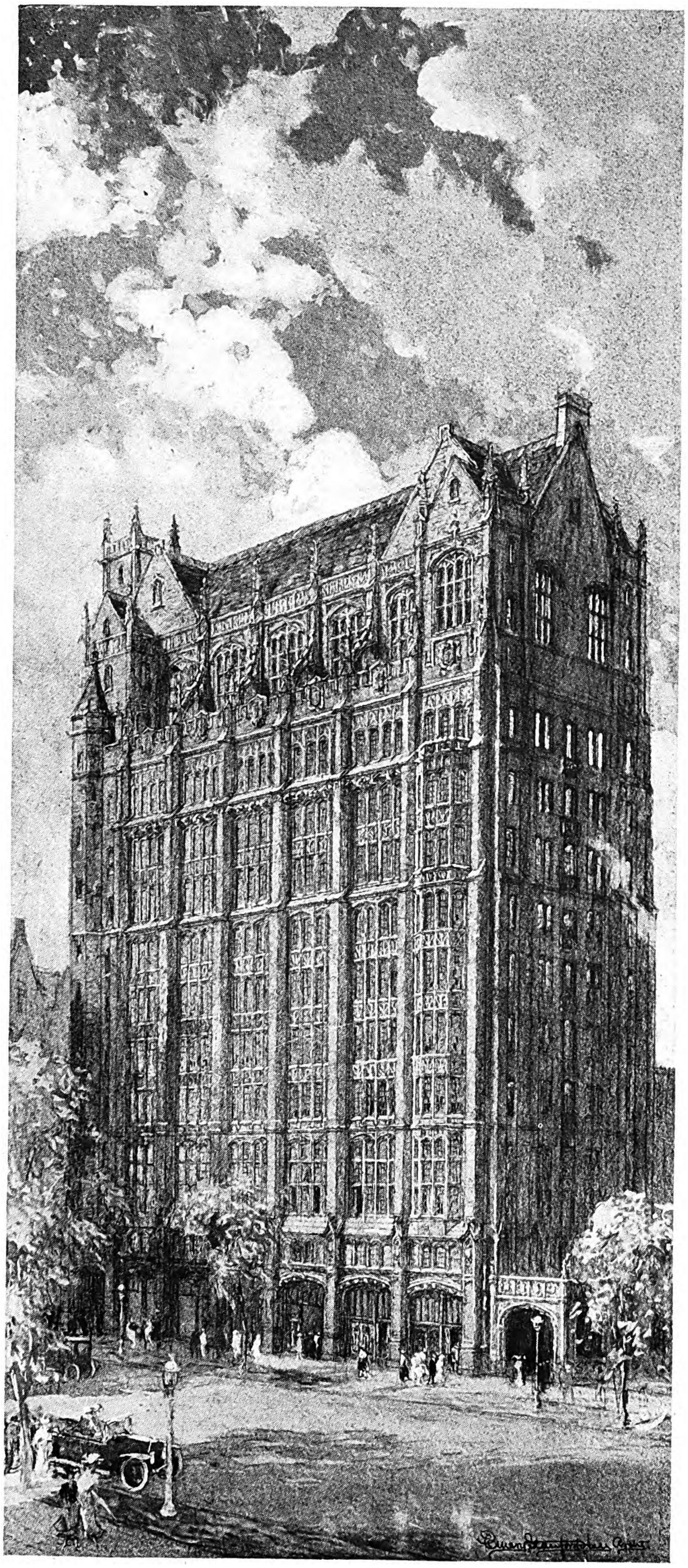
"As a study of the situation makes it evident that it will be impossible to serve these various interests without adequate seating accommodations and to insure these accommodations at the minimum cost, and suitable to the needs of varying tastes and pocket-books, it would be necessary to cater to the wants of the well-to-do business man, the ordinary middle-class individual who is willing to be content with self-service, the girl factory employee who must be served with a midday lunch at a very small fee, and the down-and-out who must be served nutritious, body-building food without cost. It also is apparent that because of the diversified character of those it is desirable to minister to, this ministry must be carried on in such a manner as to avoid embarrassing contact. The different patrons must have means of ingress and egress from the building so that they may come and go practically without meeting each other. Since each of these diversified patrons only requires service at certain hours of the day, it would be a business mistake to tie up certain rooms independently for each. Consequently, a plan has been adopted of providing two separate and distinct entrances to all suites of rooms, coming from different directions, so that, as requirements dictate, rooms may be readily transferred from one group to another without interference of service."

Mr. Hall's explanation of his theory of purposes and conditions will interpret to a large degree the intention of the floor plans. As indicated, the ground floor front with an area of 3,124 square feet devoted to store rental places on the boulevard, is largely given over to entrances and accessories. The main entrance to the auditorium, which occupies the central portion of the rear part of the building is through a large "social service" lobby containing desks for the social service secretaries. To the left of the stores is the entrance to the elevator lobby of the office building which serves also as an exit from the main auditorium. These two entrances, lobbies, stair halls and ambulatories form suitable space for large social gatherings. On the north an open cloister entrance 15 feet wide leads to the auditorium and chapel, meeting the requirements of city ordinances for a separate entrance, giving easy access to class rooms and club rooms in the basement.

The auditorium, with the balcony, has a seating capacity of 2,000, but is so arranged by a series of tunnel entrances entering about the middle of the room, that, by means of raising partitions, the seating capacity can be reduced to about 625 persons. Entrance to the balcony is provided so that elevators which serve the office building may be used for evening and Sunday services. The chapel at the northeast corner seats 130 on the main floor and 40 in the balcony.

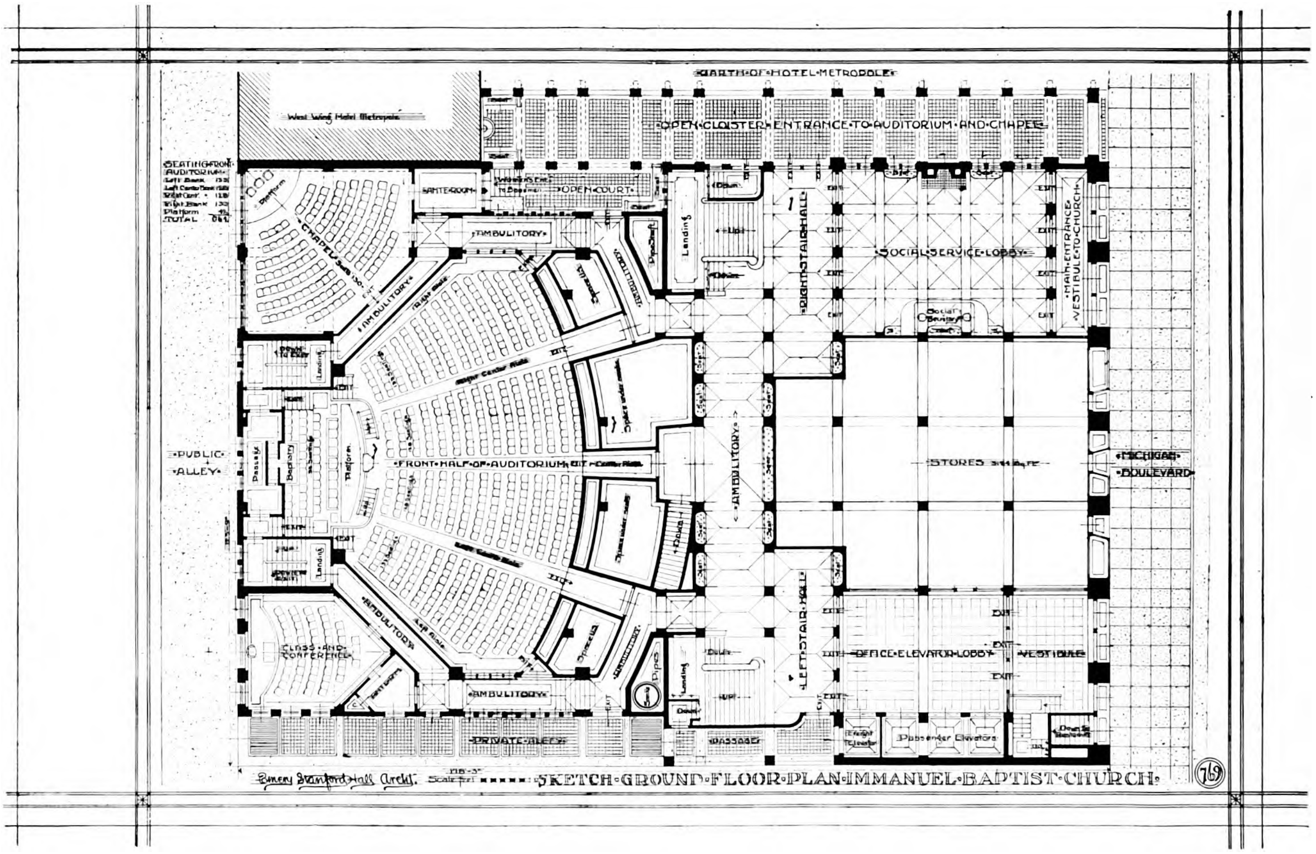
The basement is largely given over to restaurant accommodation and recreation service. Proper service tables are provided so that while the kitchen is on the fifth floor it is possible in the large banquet hall to serve 600 or 700 people readily. By an exceedingly ingenious arrangement of plans the banquet hall may be divided into a number of different rooms by dropping partitions. Entrance to the rear portion of the basement may be made direct from the cloister. Separate entrances are provided for men and women to the recreation rooms provided for their needs.

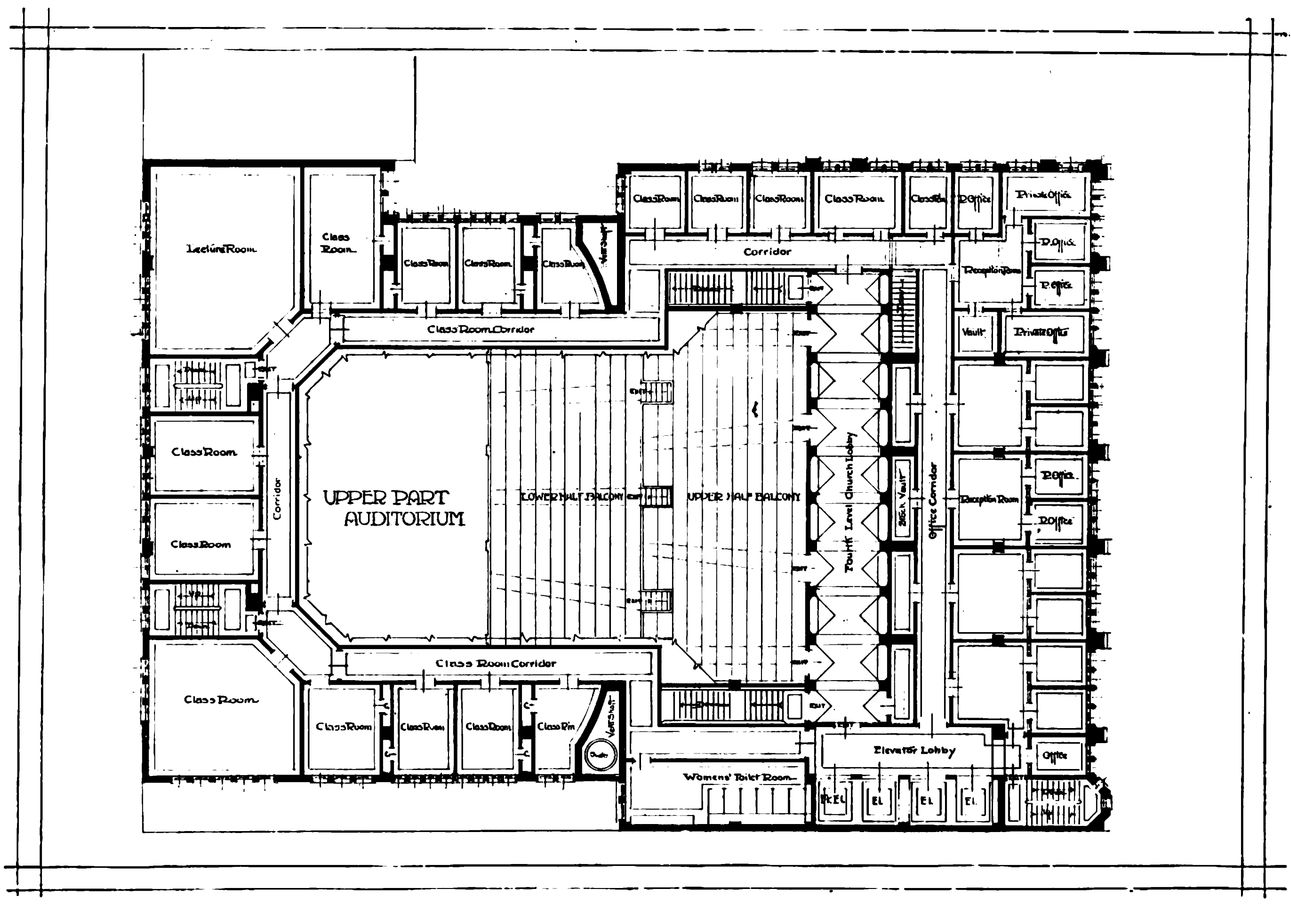
The waste space, as it may be called, in the auditorium is arranged for stock rooms, book stores, offices for the church publication society, etc. The fourth floor is occupied by class rooms, largely, with space in front for headquarters for the different missionary societies, and headquar-



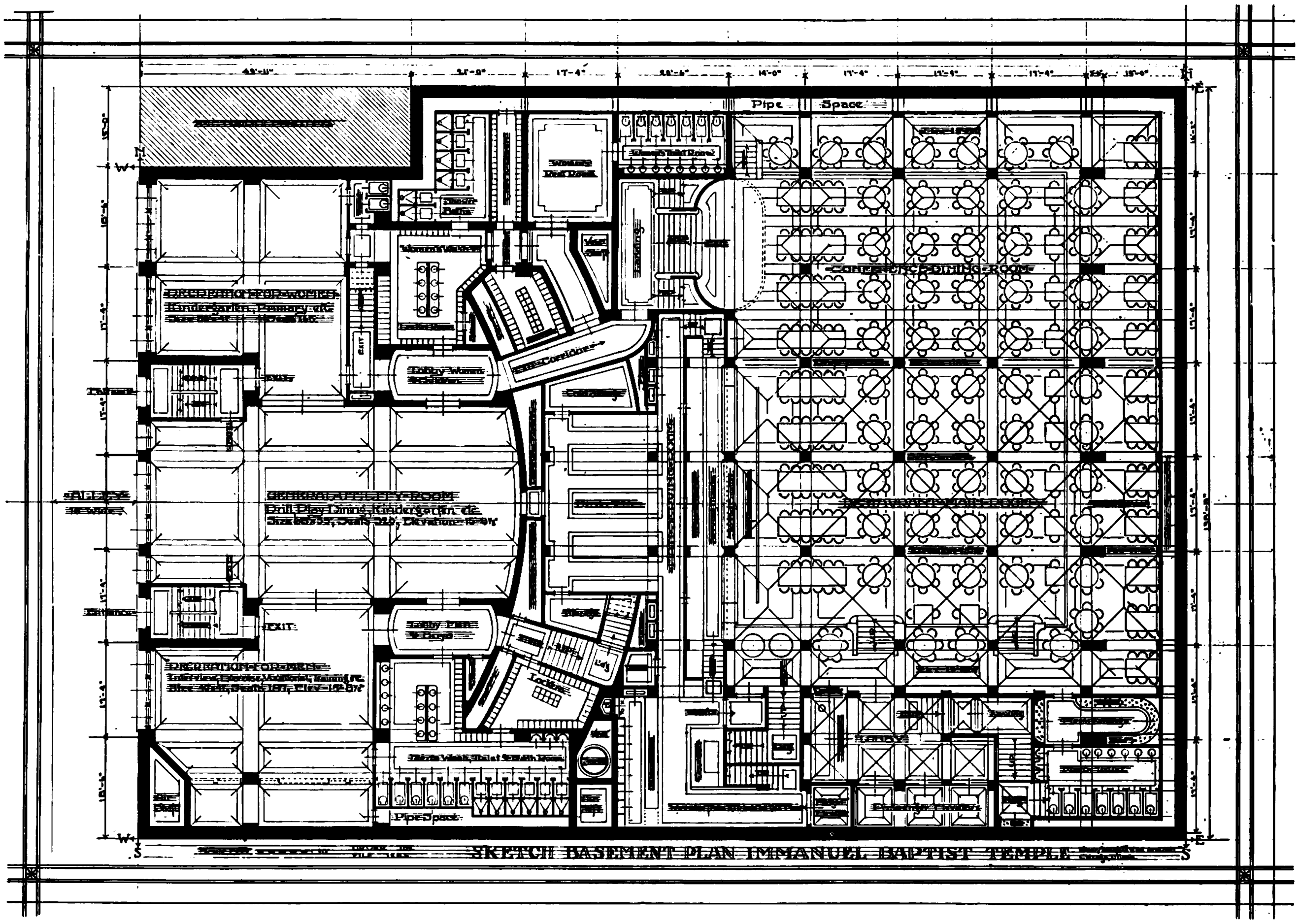
"NEITHER THE METHODS NOR THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE FAMILY CHURCH CAN MEET THE NEED OF THE CONGESTED DISTRICT. THE IDEAL OF IMMANUEL CHURCH IS HUMAN SERVICE. IF WE CAN FIND HOW TO MEET THE HUMAN NEEDS OF THIS PLACE WE HAVE SOLVED THE ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEM SO FAR AS THE IMMANUEL IDEA IS CONCERNED. THE LIGHT WHICH WE CAN SECURE FROM PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS WILL HELP IN THE WAY OF DETERMINING THE METHOD OF STUDY. IT CAN FURNISH NO MATERIAL THAT CAN BE SLAVISHLY COPIED." :: :: ::

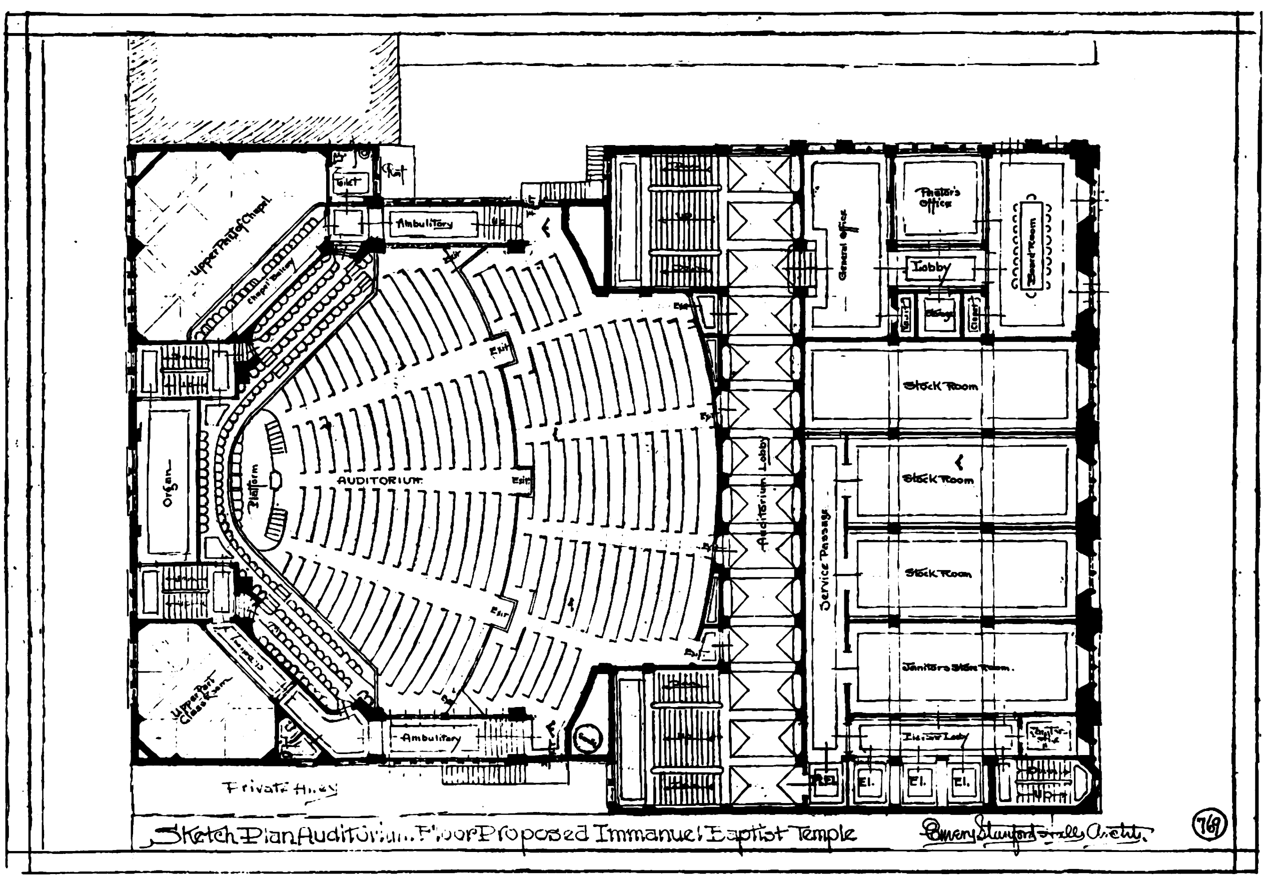
PERSPECTIVE OF CATHEDRAL TEMPLE FOR IMMANUEL BAPTIST CONGREGATION, AN INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS EMERY STANFORD HALL, ARCHITECT :: ::



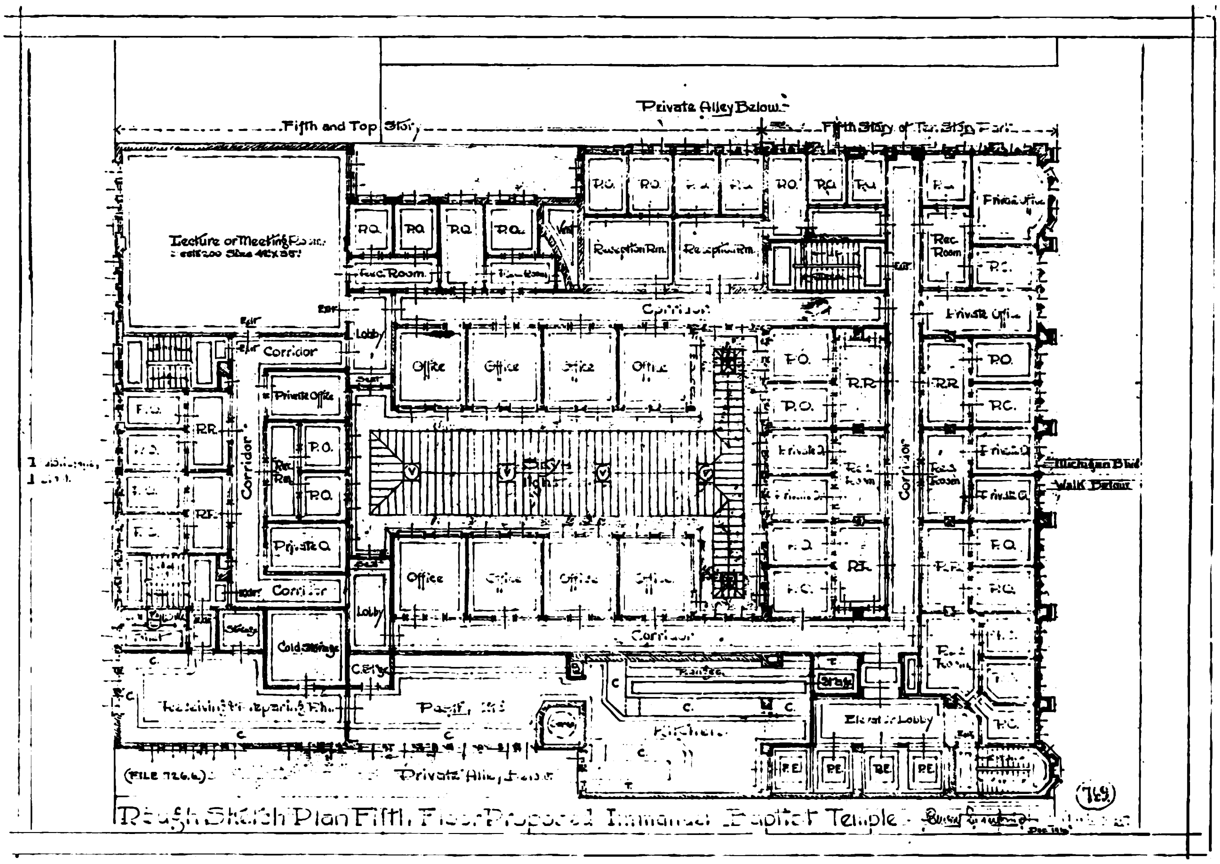


FLOOR PLANS, CATHEDRAL TEMPLE FOR IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS :: :: :: :: :: ::
EMERY STANFORD HALL, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :

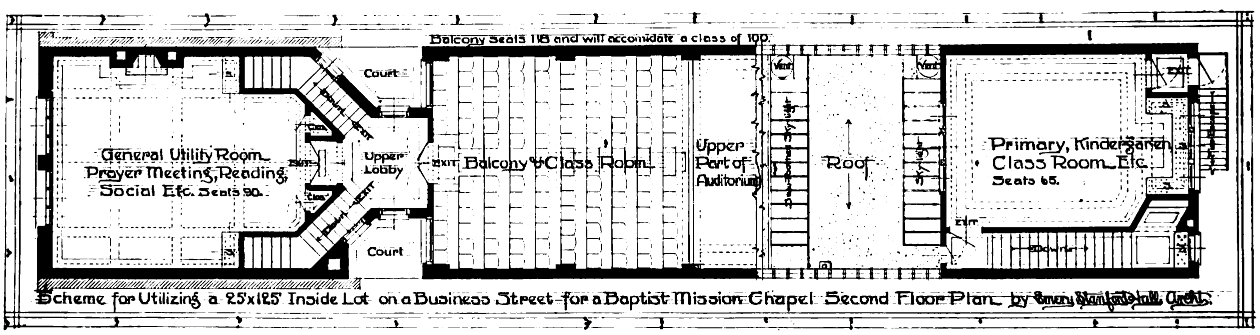


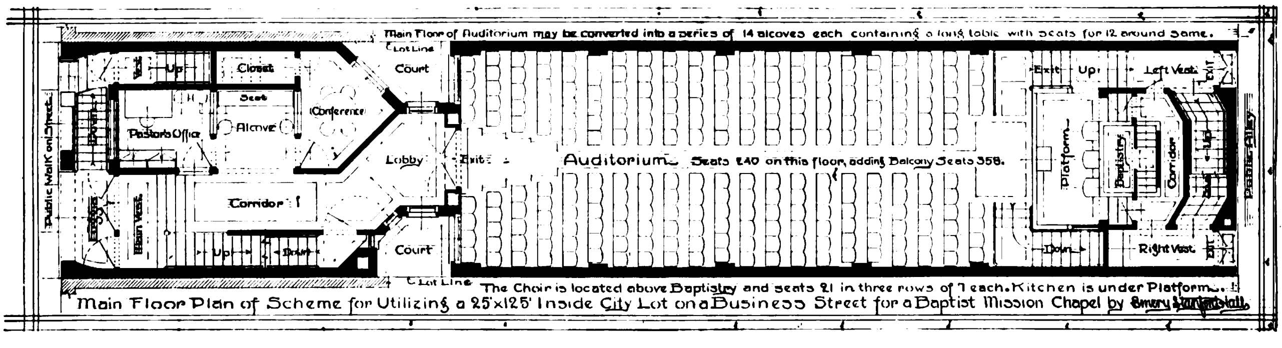


FLOOR PLANS, CATHEDRAL TEMPLE FOR IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
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EMERY STANFORD HALL, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: ::

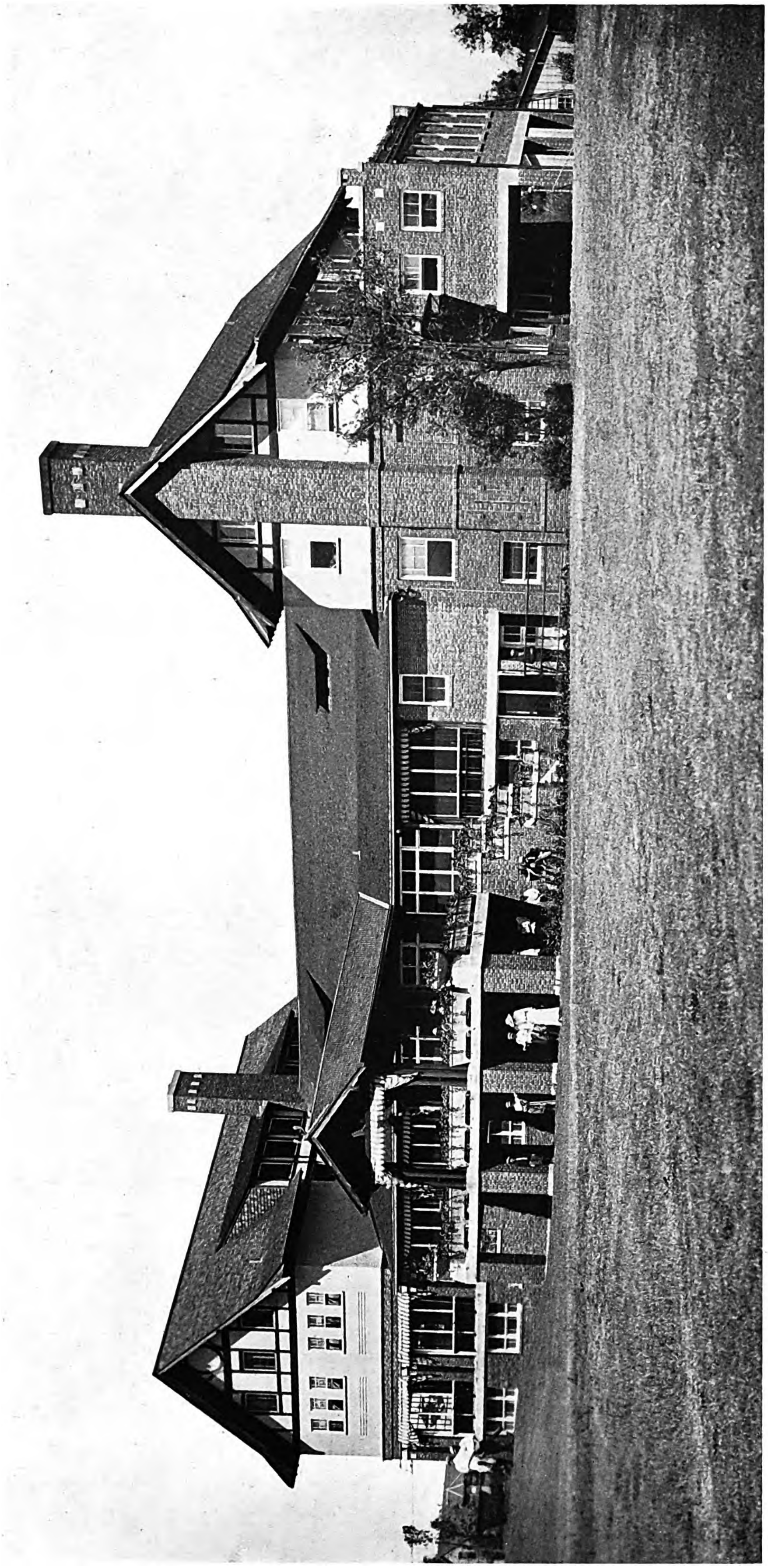


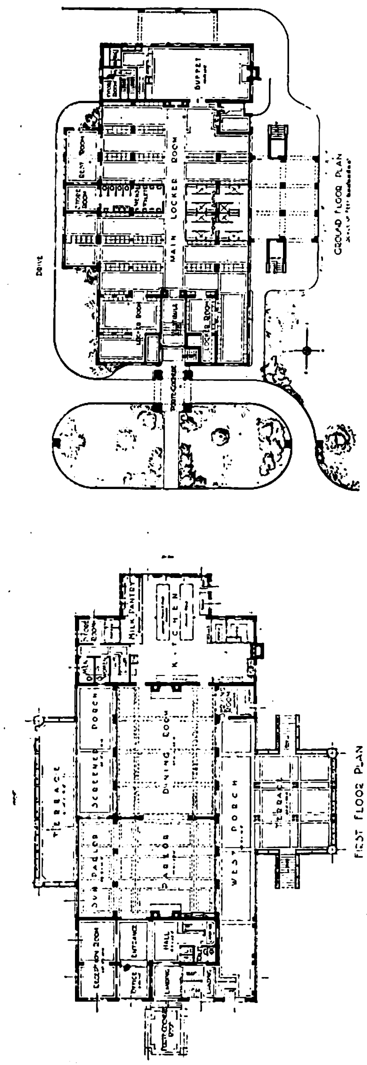
CATHEDRAL TEMPLE FOR IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
EMERY STANFORD HALL, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: ::





FLOOR PLANS FOR SMALL BAPTIST MISSION CHAPEL ON BUSINESS STREET
EMERY STANFORD HALL, ARCHITECT :: :: :: :: ::



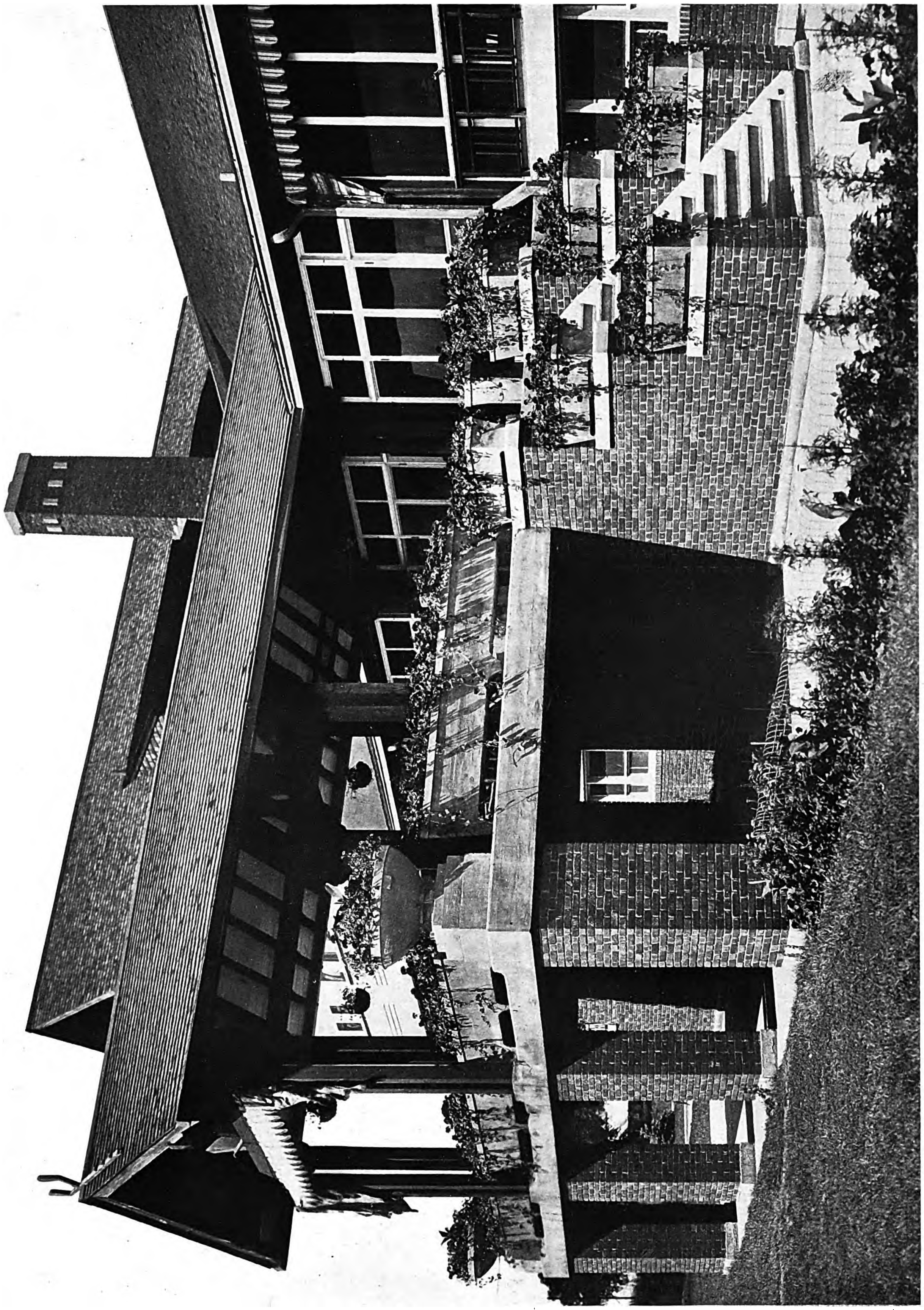


FLOOR PLANS

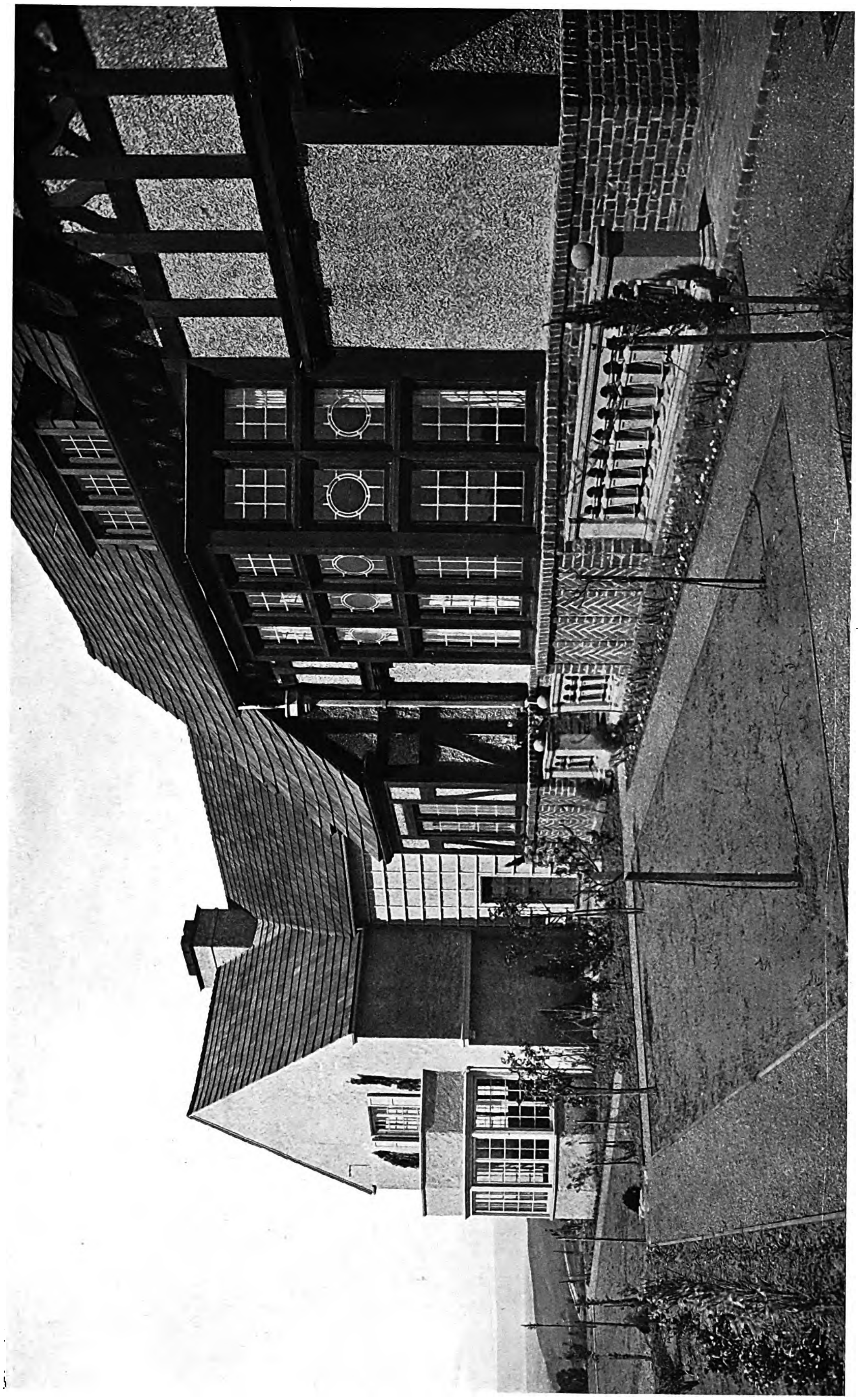
EDGEWATER GOLF CLUB, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS ::
ARTHUR WOLTERSDORF ARCHITECT :: ::
VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST :: :: ::



EDGEWATER GOLF CLUB, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS ::
ARTHUR WOLTERSDORF, ARCHITECT ::
VIEW FROM NORTHWEST ::



EDGEWATER GOLF CLUB, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS ::
ARTHUR WOLTERSDORF, ARCHITECT ::
DETAIL OF WEST PORCH :: ::



RESIDENCE FOR PROFESSOR A. U. POPE, CRAGMONT, CALIFORNIA
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: ::



DETAIL, RESIDENCE FOR PROFESSOR A. U. POPE, CRAGMONT, CALIFORNIA
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: :: ::

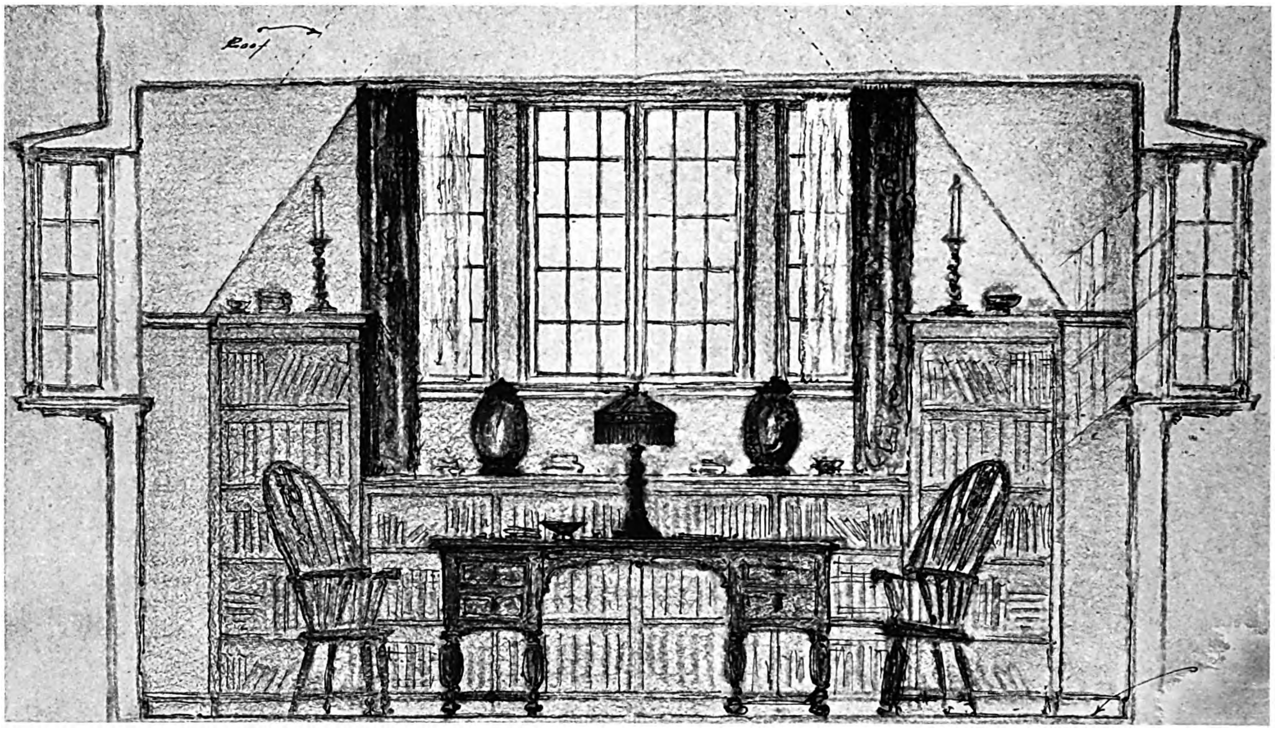


SITTING ROOM

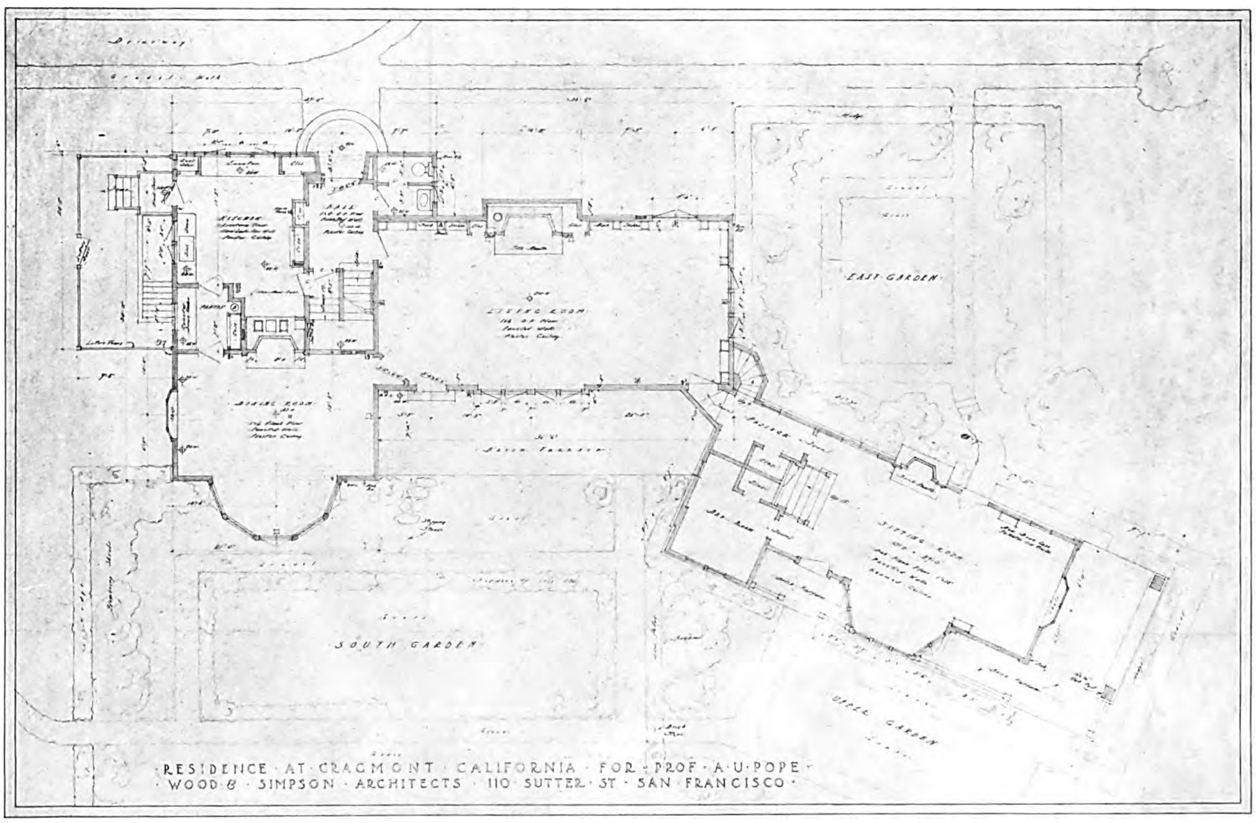


LIVING ROOM

RESIDENCE FOR PROFESSOR A. U. POPE, CRAGMONT, CALIFORNIA
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: ::

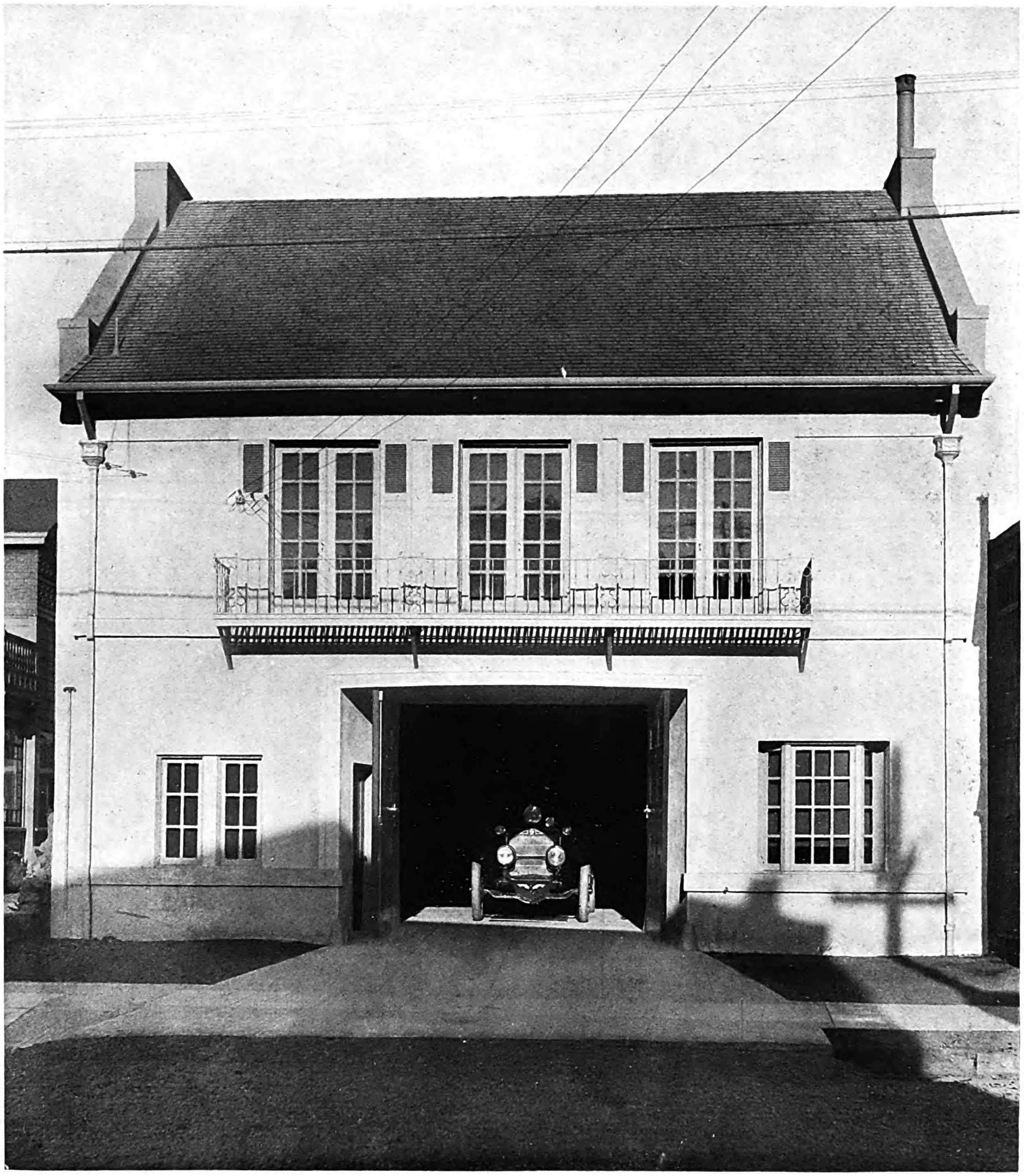


SKETCH FOR PROFESSOR POPE'S LIBRARY

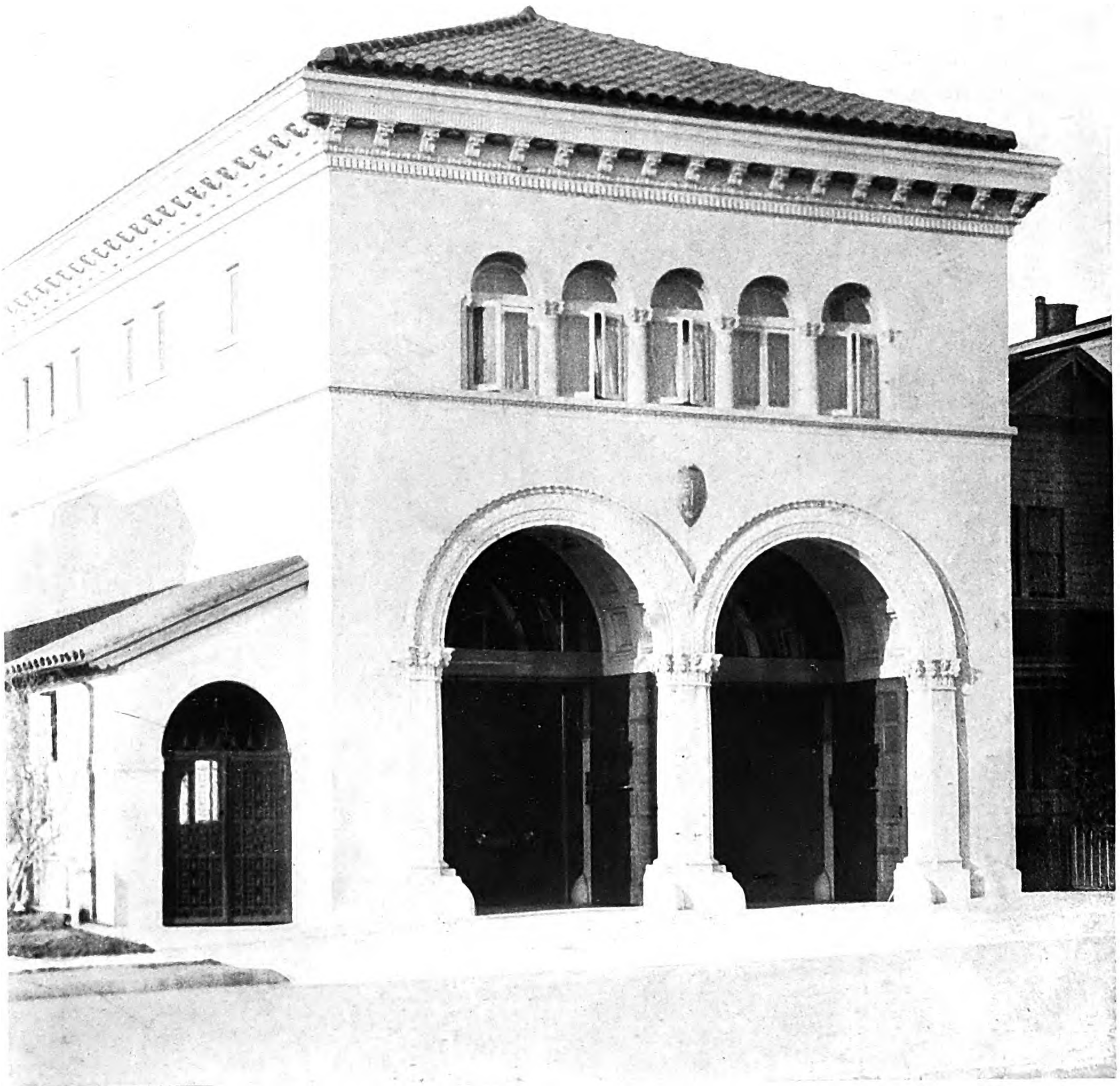


FLOOR PLAN

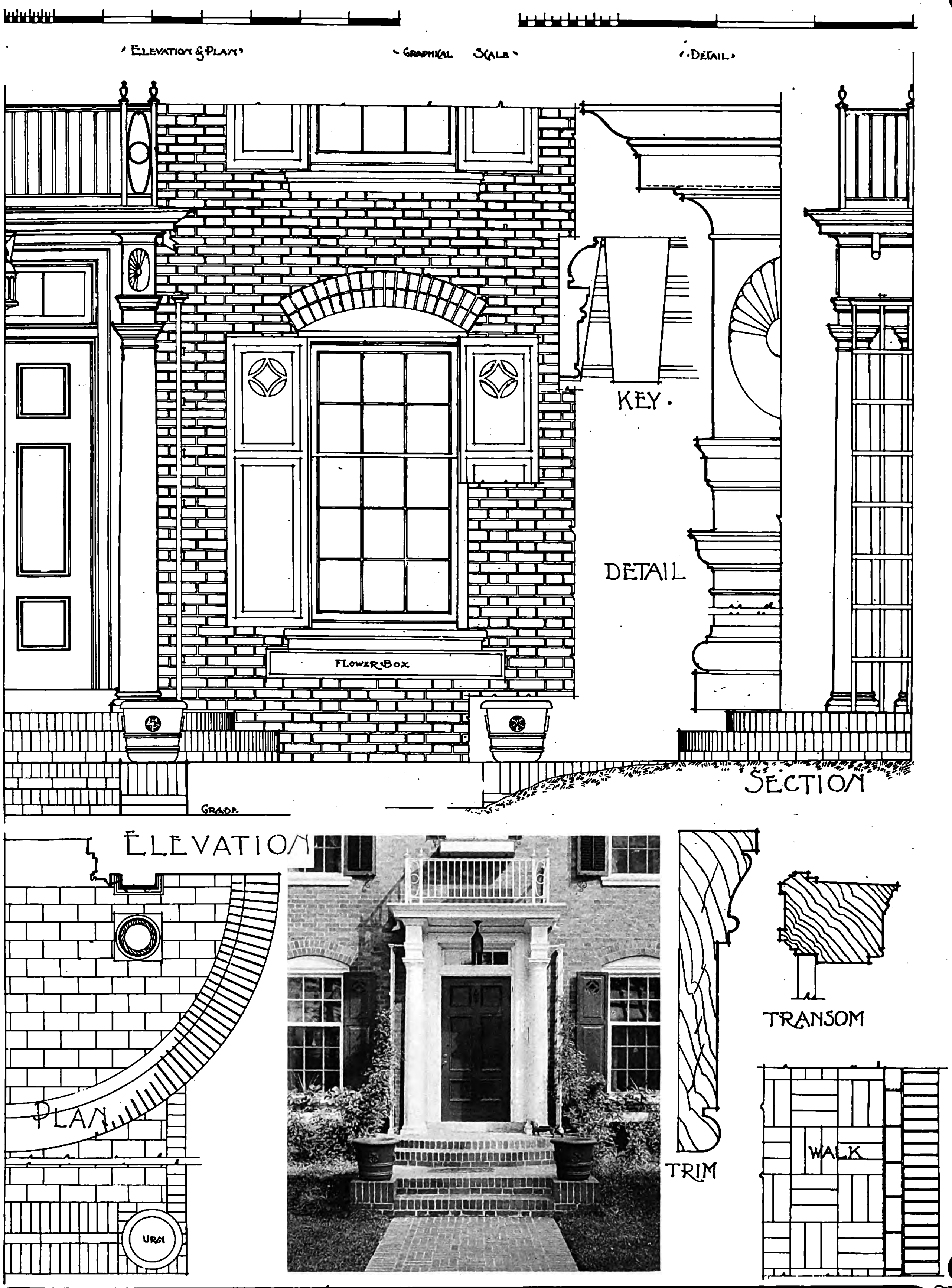
RESIDENCE FOR PROFESSOR A. U. POPE, CRAGMONT, CALIFORNIA
WOOD & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS :: :: :: ::



FIRE HOUSE NUMBER NINE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
WILLIAM H. RATCLIFFE, JR., ARCHITECT :: ::

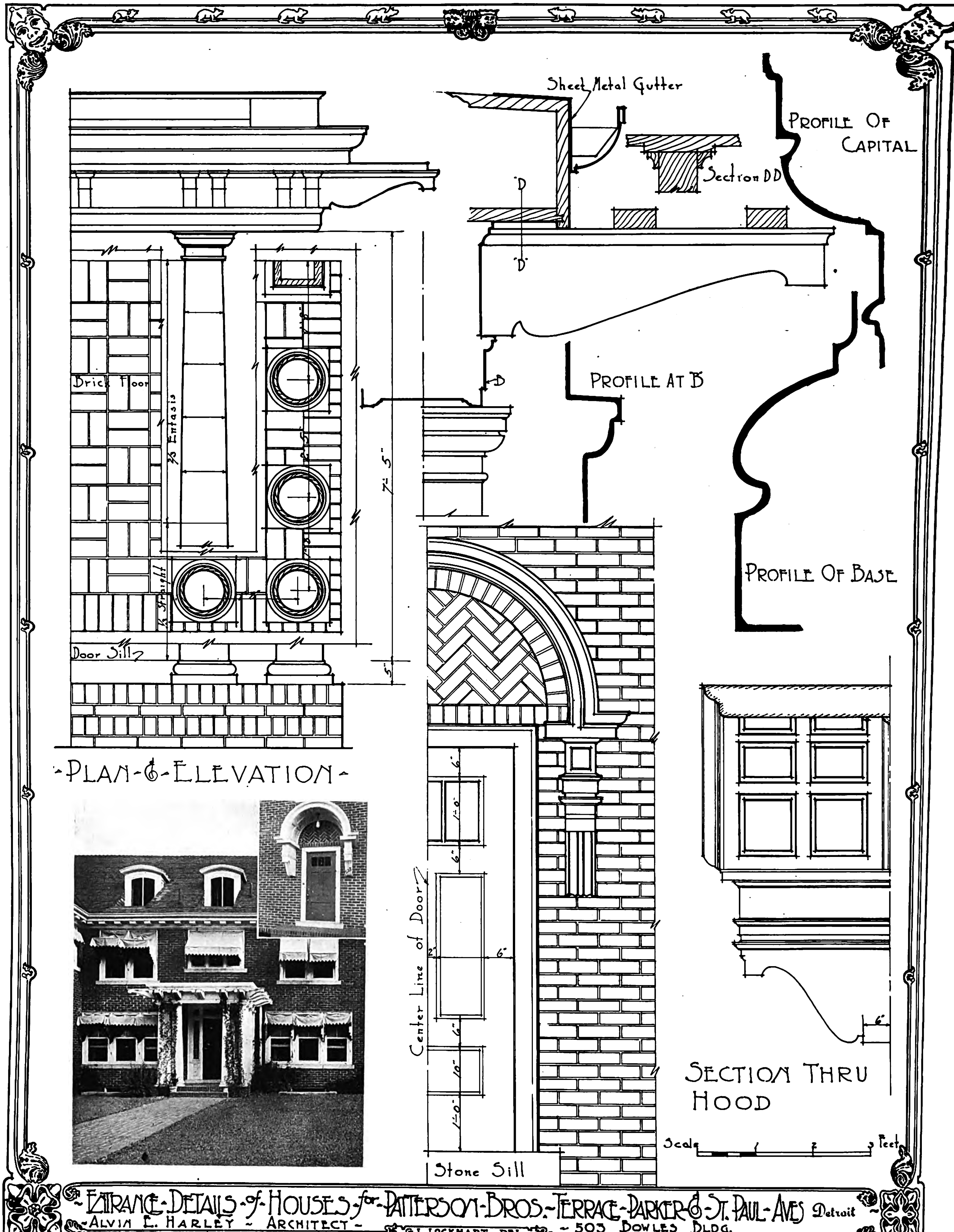


FIRE HOUSE NUMBER TWO, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
W. H. RATCLIFFE, JR., ARCHITECT :: ::



ENTRANCE DETAIL of HOUSE for MRS C HOWARD CRANE - DETROIT MICHIGAN

C HOWARD CRANE - ARCHITECT - G. L. LOCKHART. DEL. - DETROIT MICHIGAN -


Sheet Metal Gutter
Profile Of Capital
Section DD
Profile At B
Brick Floor
Door Sill
Plan & Elevation
Profile Of Base
Center Line of Door
Stone Sill
Section Thru Hood
Scale Feet
~ Entrance Details of Houses for Patterson Bros. ~ Terrace ~ Parker & St. Paul ~ Aves Detroit ~
~ Alvin E. Harley ~ Architect ~
G. L. Lockhart. Del.
~ 503 Bowles Bldg.

ters for women's work. The fifth floor is the top of the rear portion of the building and can be devoted to studios, while the front, as well as the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, floors are arranged for rentable offices, from which the necessary returns for up-keep is to be secured.

As to the exterior, Mr. Hall says: "Since the problem presented is a new one, no previous interpretation of architectural style would be properly expressive. It seemed, however, that in the English Collegiate and Tudor developments of the Gothic style there is much of inspiration which might be drawn upon in working out this problem, and in the design these developments have been freely drawn upon.

"It is felt that the building should clearly express its use as a religious headquarters for the diversified activities of the institutional Protestant church; that as an expression of the Baptist denominal ideas it should be intensely democratic in expression, and should be distinctive from the strictly commercial buildings contiguous to the same."

Another important phase of the service of institutional churches is that rendered in neighborhoods removed from the cathedral itself. For this work, which must be administered by those directly in contact with the daily life of those whom they serve, a number of out-stations are necessary. The problem of providing such accommodations is not an easy one of solution, but has been given careful consideration by Mr. Hall in his working out of the necessary housing of an institution devoted to the system of service.

The largest building lot available for the purpose usually is the city building space 25x125 feet, and its planning in compliance with city ordinances with reference to public assemblies is a real problem.

"The result has been," says Mr. Hall, "that ordinarily central churches make use of rented store or apartment space, which at the outset means a hampering of the work in cold, barren, illy ventilated rooms which repel rather than draw the community into the place for friendly, helpful ministrations. Recognizing these conditions, an attempt has been made to work out a solution in the out-station plan submitted. The design is made for the 25x125 foot inside lot, with alley in the rear and complied with all building regulations for this type of structure. Study of the plan makes clear the arrangement which not only takes care of the situation, but provides for future requirements."

SUCCESSFUL KILN-DRYING EXPERIMENTS

Of war requirements which have projected into American industries a general speeding-up, and the evolution of all essential manufacturing processes, the experimental work in developing kiln drying for lumber is one of the most important. While kiln drying of cabinet woods has been long in successful use, the common lumber, mostly soft woods, has not received adequate attention. The necessity for obtaining promptly those light and elastic woods suitable for airplanes has brought this to a focus. The available stocks of air-dried woods had long been exhausted by foreign demand. Thorough air seasoning requires from one to three years, and as the demand for vast quantities was immediate, the Government Forest Products Laboratory immediately commenced a series of experiments in kiln drying those woods that in structure are most suitable for the purpose. The prejudice against kiln dried material was well founded, as methods have been more or less crude, and airplane manufacturers have been reluctant to use any but naturally dried timber. So, if the needs of the army for airplanes were to be met adequately and without delay, it was essential that a reliable process of kiln drying be available at once. The experiments on spruce, kiln dried from the green log have been so successful as even to improve on that air dried. Other woods, such as ash, are being tested for propeller blade use, and all material will be put through the process under rigid specifications, and insured to be equal to the air dried material. This is but one of the many hundreds of manufacturing processes in which the war is making improvement imperative through the necessity of producing the best by the most direct and effective methods, and the establishment of experimental laboratories by the Government has proven the one prominent example of preparedness that has been developed without the war incentive to promote its establishment.

The Michigan Society of Architects has taken up the study of a uniform accounting system, inquiries being made to the licensed architects in the state as to methods employed by them in keeping records and estimating costs.

A short course in ceramic engineering, covering the physics, chemistry and processes of clays will be given at the University of Illinois, January 7-19. A bulletin describing the courses in detail will be sent to applicants.

THE TRIALS OF THE PIONEER ARCHITECT

When we, in our twentieth century, city environed smugness, are apt to forget that this was once a new country, undeveloped, uncharted, we turn to Washington's Indian Campaign, or to Cooper's tales, and realize that it is to the pioneers of the unbroken forest or the limitless prairie that we owe our comfortable surroundings. While the forest and plain have come under the regulation of what we call civilization, and their wildness tamed, we still have our pioneers whose task is just as difficult, whose discouragements as many as those that confronted our early settlers. Among these are the architects, many of high attainment and thorough education in every department of the art, who seek new territory for their endeavors far beyond the circle of Chapters and the regulatory influence of building laws. And lest we forget these, and that there are still vast sections, and in too many states, where the pioneer architect is met with the same suspicion, if not open hostility, as were the trappers and voyagers by the Apaches or Sioux, and that there are architects who are, unsupported and alone, carrying the genus for good building and enlightened design into these waste places, we would present a fragment of a letter received from one who has been fighting the architectural battle unsupported except by his few confreres in a new western state. He says: "It has been most discouraging, but I have been successful to a certain extent in raising the standard. If you could know the status out here when first I arrived, and could see the difference made in three and one-half years, in which I have fought the hardest fight I ever have made, I believe you would be astonished when I tell you that I designed the first reinforced concrete structure hereabouts; installed the first Whitney window; erected the first really modern flat block; the first steel structure; the first multi-colored brick exterior; the first tile structure, and a host of other items considered quite ordinary in average building circles, you may appreciate the crudity of my architectural surroundings when I first struck the soil. Sometimes I get despondent, until some outside encouragement like yours comes. Then I am ready to continue the fight, but I assure you that were it not for the almost overpowering opposition, the fact that it is a fight, I believe that I would have long since sought more congenial quarters. My plans have been boycotted. The Builders and Traders Exchange at a big, general meeting, gave me to understand that my presence in the city was not needed. A committee called upon me and gave me their terms, threatening to block me at every turn. They organized a system of "knocking" on quite a large scale and used every unfair means to oust me. But I was able to convince one or two clients and influence them to give me a chance, and as the results turned in my favor in the form of structures that became my unwitting boosters, the old order of building inefficiency and crookedness became weaker. I have managed to inaugurate a new system of building morals, not my own, but the only system, and, thank Heaven, we, the architects of this state, have at last banded together and sworn to support a better and red-blooded professionalism. But it was some fight." We name our streets, our rivers and our towns for our territorial pioneers. Will a fickle and forgetful public ever so record the names of our pioneer architects?

Architectural Boston is occupied with an exhibition under the auspices of the Boston Society of Architects (celebrating its fiftieth anniversary), the Boston Architectural Club, Boston Society of Landscape Architects, and the Society of Arts and Crafts. A remarkable assembly of exhibits, over one thousand in number, and including works of early members of the Society of Architects, are shown.

OBITUARY

ALFRED J. BLOOR

Alfred J. Bloor, architect, of New York, died at Stonington, Connecticut, on November 21st, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Bloor was secretary of the American Institute of Architects for most of the many years of quiescence between the early seventies and the active secretaryship of P. B. Wight, and its rejuvenation at its consolidation with the Western Association of Architects in 1889. Though his methods had the bureaucratic tendency, probably acquired during his Civil War sanitary commission secretaryship, which he held under his personal friend, President Lincoln, he was beloved by the Institute members of the old regime, and was an indefatiguable worker in its interests as he saw them. His faithfulness was such as should make his memory a subject of memorial by the Institute. Mr. Bloor became a Fellow of the Institute in 1861 and was a member of the New York Chapter from its organization in 1867.

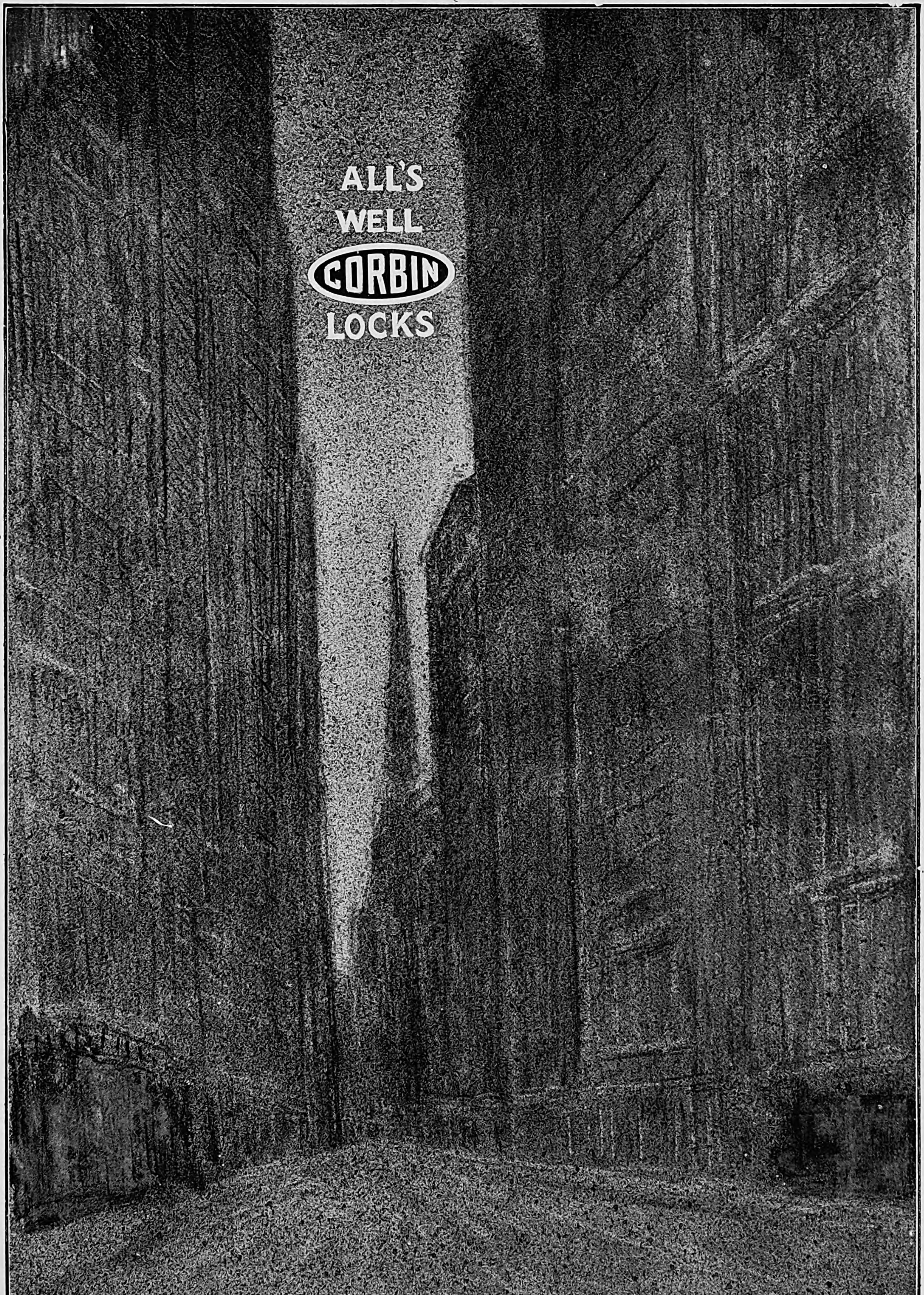
William P. Dennis, architect, formerly of Minneapolis, died at Pasadena, California, on November 12. If memory serves, in the competition for the Minnesota capitol building, Mr. Dennis won second prize.

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

INDEX TO VOLUME XXVI — JULY-DECEMBER, 1917

ARCHITECTS REPRESENTED

EDITORIALS AND LETTERPRESS


ALL'S
WELL
CORBIN
LOCKS

A meeting of the public action committee of the Illinois Society of Architects was held at Rock Island, Illinois, on November 16th. The committee was entertained by the Tri-City Architects' Association. The assembly was addressed by the officer in charge of the arsenal, who stated that there are at present seventy-five architects of Illinois in France doing volunteer service. The members of the committee are as follows: F. E. Davidson, chairman, Charles E. Prindeville, Robert C. Berlin, J. R. Fugard, Chicago; James M. White, Urbana; Hubert Hewitt, Peoria; F. A. Carpenter, Rockford; Olof Z. Cervin, Rock Island; George Helmle, Springfield, and A. L. Pillsbury, Bloomington. In addition to the members of the committee, the following architects were present: Capt. Hammond W. Whitisitt, P. T. Burrows, Henry Eckland, William H. Schulzke, G. V. Gloyd, O. A. Eckerman, Stafford Fox, Thomas, Ralph Burgess and Benjamin A. Horn. An exhibition of drawings of Tri-City work was held in connection with the meeting, and was opened to the public.

A consensus of opinion of all the great financial authorities, whose conclusions are reached by close investigation of conditions and who cannot afford to allow the slightest guesswork to come into those conclusions, is thus epitomized by the vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York: "A billion dollars a year for five years will be needed for building purposes in the United States. The reconstruction of Europe, of course, will requisition far more capital. France, alone, is negotiating for an expenditure here in excess of one hundred and fifty million dollars to rehabilitate her devastated cities. America, in fact, is the great reservoir from which all things must be drawn."

Two $1,000,000 home building projects are announced. One is for families of enlisted men, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and one for the employes of an industrial company at Beloit, Wisconsin.

IN THE SERVICE

Hubert Burnham, of D. H. Burnham and Company, architects, of Chicago, is in active service as a junior lieutenant in the navy. Samuel J. Linderoth, son of S. L. Linderoth, architect, of Chicago, is a supervisor of construction at the Rockford training camp, and M. M. Fishman, a draftsman with Davison and Weiss, architects, Chicago, has joined the aviation section of the Signal Corps in training at Urbana, Illinois.

J. E. Crain, architect, of Logansport, Indiana, has sold his practice to Boswell and Garriott, architects, who will retain the offices in the Masonic Temple occupied so long and successfully by Mr. Crain, who now retires from practice.

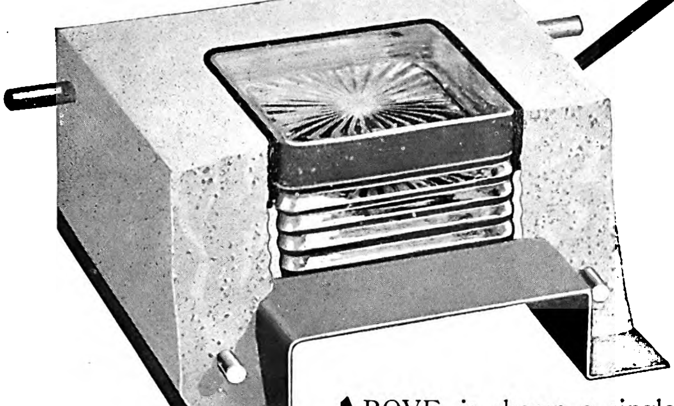
Gerald L. Palmer, son of H. L. Palmer, financial secretary of the Illinois Society of Architects, is a petty officer in the navy at the Great Lakes Naval Station.

Captain John A. Holabird, son of William Holabird, of Holabird & Roche, Chicago, and himself an architect, has recently been promoted to a majorship in the 58th artillery, and is attached to brigade headquarters, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

Alfred T. Granger, of Granger & Young, Chicago and St. Louis, has received a commission as captain of engineers, and is awaiting assignment by the government.

Charles Herrick Hammond, of Chatten & Hammond, Chicago, and president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute, has received a commission as captain in the aviation section of the signal corps, and is stationed at St. Louis.

The architects' registration law passed by the State of Wisconsin, becomes effective on January 1, 1918.



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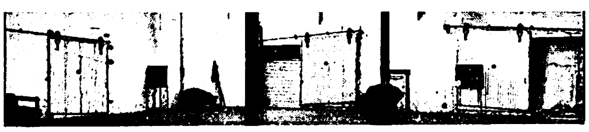
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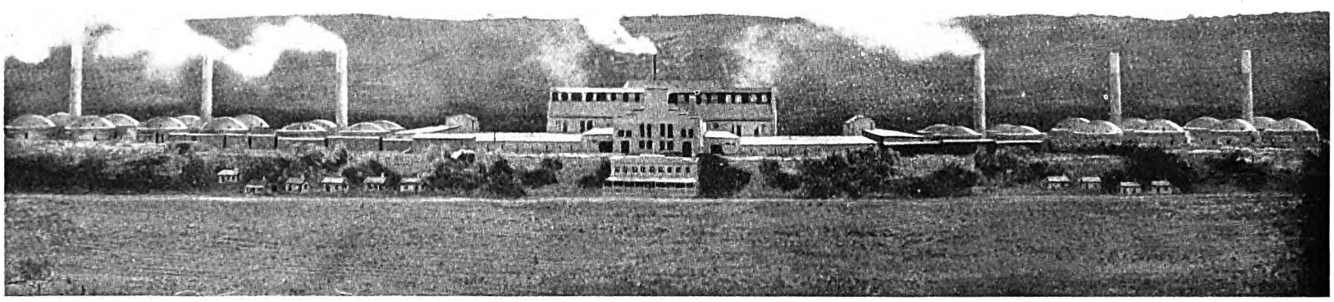
See Sweet's page 195 and let us send you further data

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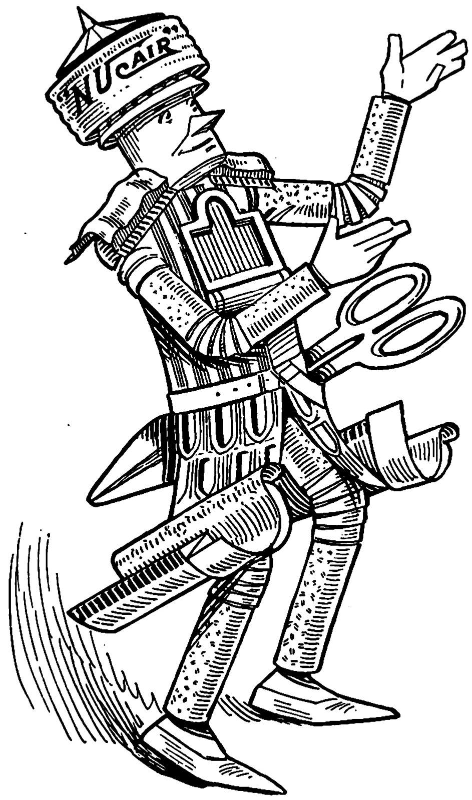
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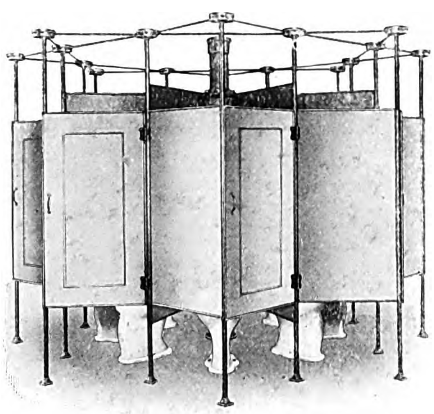
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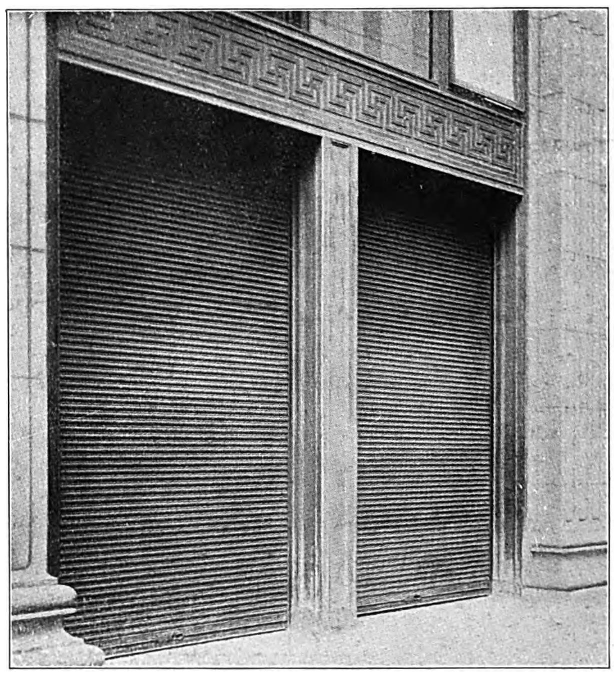
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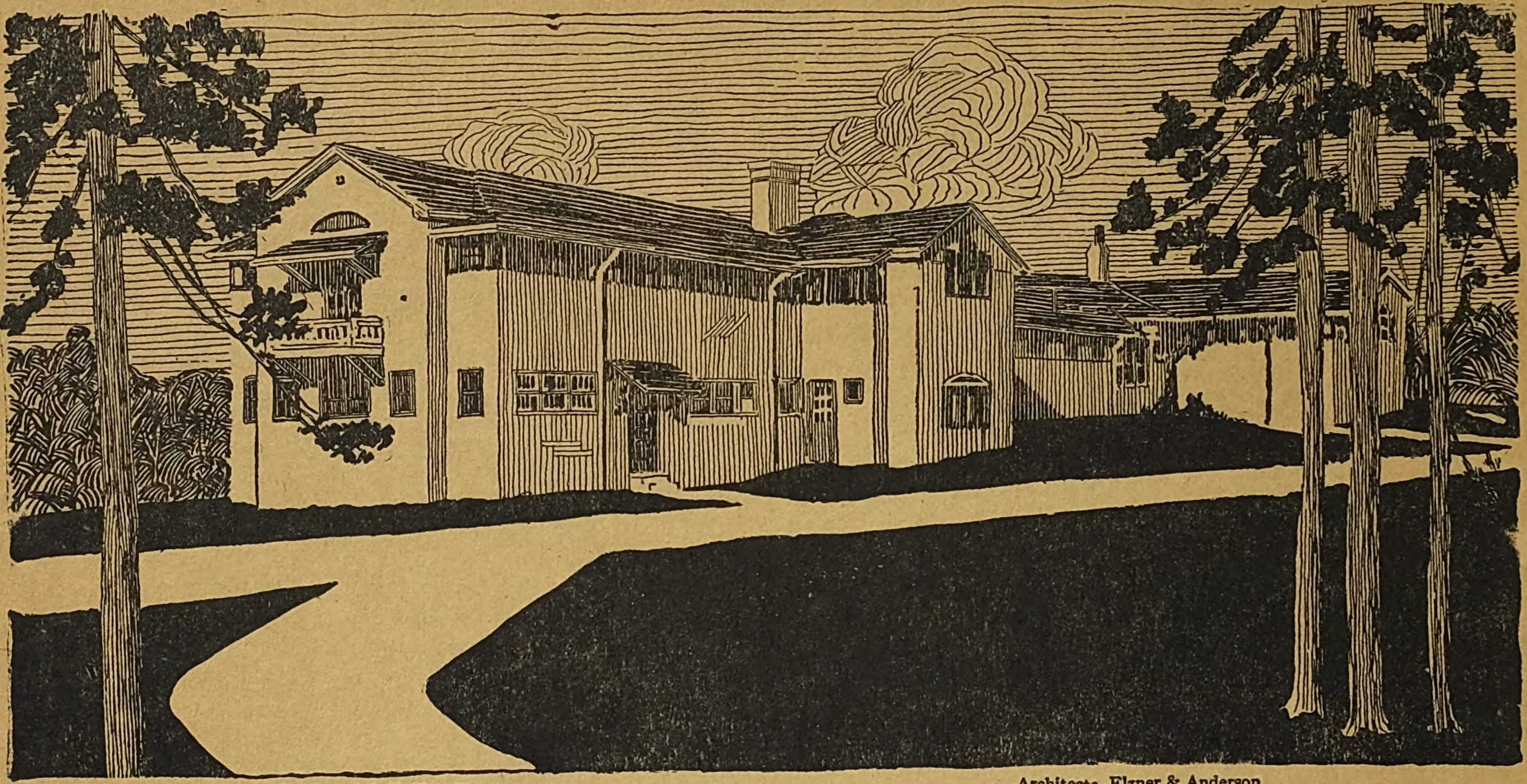
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